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*Popular
Uprising
in
South Korea*



Pyongyang

In celebration of liberation day, August 15, construction in Pyongyang is under way. Big museums, department stores, Children's Palace, Pyeongyang Hotel, Soviet Exhibition Hall, Okroojung Restaurant will be built before August 15. In addition, modern buildings with a total floor space of 618,000 square metres will be built for the citizens of Pyongyang. Parks and promenades will add beauty to this heroic city.

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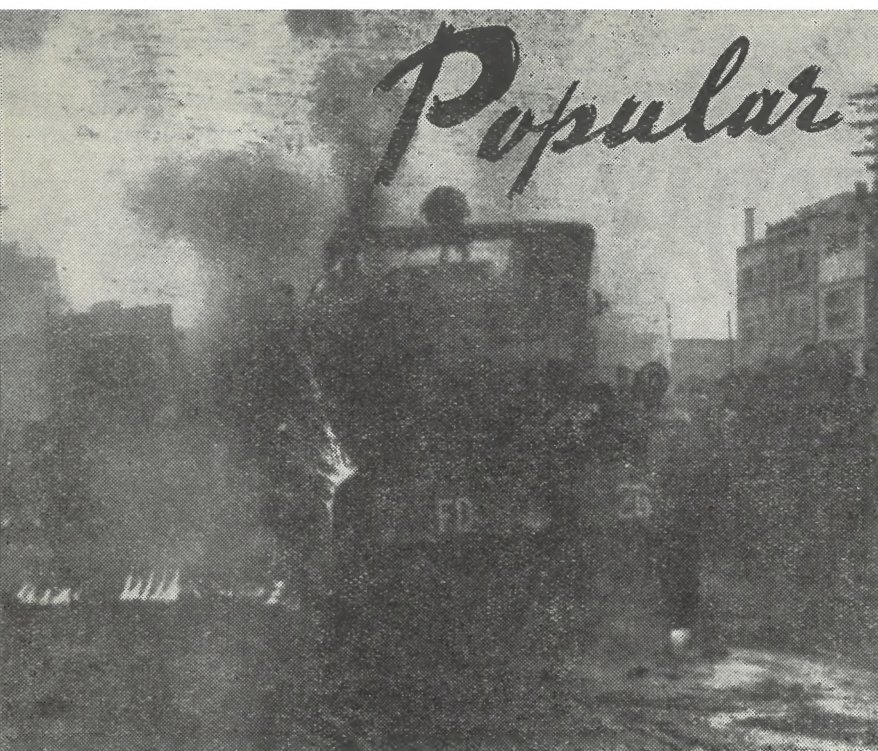
Pyongyang

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*Korean painting "Harvest-festival"
by Li Pal Chan*



Uprising

THE dark clouds hang over the land of South Korea. They have burst into a violent storm of popular uprising.

The "Presidential and Vice-Presidential election" held on March 15 in South Korea was a vivid example of the police terrorism of the Syngman Rhee clique. Protesting against the terrorist suppression of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, the popular masses of South Korea held demonstrations, demanding that the right to existence and democratic freedom be ensured.

The Syngman Rhee clique, isolated utterly from the people, resorted to all available means of terrorism and intimidation to win the "election". This aroused the more furious indignation of the masses.

In Masan, on the day of "election", over 10,000 citizens and students held demonstrations, denouncing the trickery and cruel oppression by the Syngman Rhee clique.

The demonstrators surrounded the Masan City Hall where the official count of votes was to be made, and accused the authorities of the "election" being framed up. They declared the

election null and void.

The peaceful demonstration clashed with the armed police. The police showered bullets upon the demonstrators, instantly killing 20 people and wounding 100.

The demonstrators destroyed the police stations and the building of Masan City Committee of Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party.

The Masan incident aroused indignation of the people throughout South Korea. Mass demonstrations against the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique started in towns and cities—Seoul, Taegu, Pusan, Chonju, Taejon and Suwon.

The body of a student named Kim Joo Ryul was found in the sea, near the Masan central pier. He was killed in the demonstration on the day of election. This incident served as a signal for the popular uprising on April 11.

Following the uprising in Masan, in almost all towns and cities in South Korea hundreds of thousands of people rose up in the struggle for the abolishment of the fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique and for freedom and democratic rights.

In Seoul, starting again on April 18, tens of thousands of people including students went over to a large-scale movement of resistance on April 19. There were severe clashes with the armed police. But the citizens continued

Above:

A fire-engine burnt by the demonstrators in Seoul

in South Korea

demonstrations, shouting the slogans, "Hold Again Election!", "Away with the Corrupt Rule!", "Down with the Police State", "Release Masan Students!", "Fellow Countrymen, Rise Up!", "The Power Must Be Restored!"

According to a *Reuter* dispatch, on April 19, big demonstrations again took place simultaneously in 12 places in Seoul. In spite of the suppression by the police, all the demonstrators made a dash for the "National Assembly" Hall standing at the centre of the city. A declaration was read, denouncing the "election" framed up by the Syngman Rheeites and calling for freedom of speech, the press and assembly. They demanded strongly the immediate release of the students who were arrested.

On the same day, a column of 10,000 demonstrators—students and citizens—marched on towards Rhee's residence, "Kyungmoodai."

The police tried to check the march of the people. They opened a hot fire on the marchers and threw tear gas bombs at them.

A group of several thousands of people besieged for a time the Seoul Broadcasting Station, which stopped its function for a time.

The demonstrators attacked the "U.S.O.M.," a U.S. aggressive tool, set fire to the Headquarters of Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party, the



On April 12, students of the Masan high school demonstrating against the "Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections" which were framed up by Syngman Rhee

"Special Service Corps" and the daily *Seoul Shinmoon*. They destroyed, burnt down or occupied two police stations and several police boxes.

According to the U.P.I. dispatch, the demonstrators set fire to the "Anti-communist Hall," and descended on the statue of General MacArthur, the butcher of the Korean people.

Enraged at the armed suppression by the Syngman Rhee clique the crowds took the weapons from the police, attacked the police arsenal and the powder-magazine of the Internal Security Bureau; and began to resist against the oppressors with the captured weapons and grenades.

At last the Syngman Rhee clique announced in the afternoon of April 19 the "Emergency Martial Law" to be enforced in the five districts — Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Taejon, and Kwangjoo, and hurled in one infantry division equipped with U.S.-made tanks and armoured cars into the heart of Seoul. The division is under the "Command of U.S. Forces".

They killed instantly more than 120 and wounded more than 450.

Simultaneously, people's revolt broke out in Pusan. Over 70,000 citizens of Pusan marched, shouting the slogan, "Away With the Corrupt Rule!" They destroyed the puppet fascist ruling organs which trampled upon freedom and democracy. They attacked and burnt six police organs including the Pusanjin Police Station and destroyed the county administration office, fire brigades, the office of

the "Anti-Communist Youth Corps," etc.

The police sent bullets and threw tear gas bombs at the demonstrators, killing over 10 and wounding more than 80.

On the same day in Kwangjoo, South Chulla Province, more than 20,000 citizens held demonstrations. There was a head-on collision between the armed police and demonstrators. The infuriated demonstrators attacked the Provincial Police Bureau, Provincial Government and the office of the Liberal Party, and destroyed or burnt them.

Even according to the strictly censored report from South Korea the police and army killed 140 innocent people and wounded 558 in three cities — Seoul, Pusan and Kwangjoo — in the afternoon of April 19.

On April 25, the Seoul citizens and students held again demonstrations shouting "Away with Syngman Rhee!" "Arrest and Punish the Ringleaders and Executioners of Murder!" "Hold Again Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election!"

According to reports from Seoul, when the Syngman Rhee clique mobilized tanks to break up the demonstrations, a boy of 15 or so, putting off his jacket, rushed at the tank, shouting: "We are not scared by your shooting. Follow the dictate of conscience! Stop your intervention!" This stirred up the demonstrators. The demonstrators surrounded the tanks. Some climbed the tanks shouting the slogan: "Away with the Fascist Rule of the U.S. Imperialists and Syngman Rhee!" At this



The police are desperate to check the advance of demonstrators in Seoul

time, the tanks' barrels turned from the demonstrators, according to a dispatch of *Tongyang Tongshin*.

Demonstrators broke down the statue of Syngman Rhee which had been in the Pagoda park in the heart of the city and then went round the street dragging the statue. They besieged and destroyed the houses of Rhee Ki Boong, "Chairman of the House of Representatives", Choi In Kyoo, "Minister of the Department of the Interior" and "Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Liberal Party."

The demonstrators attacked the arsenal of the "Internal Security Bureau" and besieged the Seoul Broad-casting Station. Gathering in front of the puppet national assembly hall they demanded: "Make public the exact date when Syngman Rhee will leave office and when the re-election will be held," "Punish the ring-leaders of the unfair election!" and so on. They declared that they would continue the struggle until they would get a definite answer.

Over 100,000 people sat down in front of the Syngman Rhee's residence "Kyungmoodai" demanding that Syngman Rhee should make personal statement on the date of his resignation from the Presidential post.

On April 25, in Jinjoo, demonstrators attacked the police station. They charged the police chief with his involvement in the unfair election and demanded his resignation at once.

Admitting his criminal act, the police chief stated that he would follow the demonstrators. And then the demonstrators rushed into the town hall and the city office of the "Liberal Party." The mayor and the chairman of the city "Liberal Party" were accused of their criminal acts in conducting elections. They surrendered to the people, announcing their resignation from their posts.

In Masan demonstrators started to arrest the policemen, the oppressors of people.

At last the Syngman Rhee regime has collapsed thanks to the heroic struggle of the South Korean people. On April 26, in face of the strong resistance of the whole people, traitor Syngman Rhee promised his resignation from presidency.

According to a report of *Donga Tongshin* news agency of South Korea, on the same day 4-men representatives of the Seoul demonstrators went to the Syngman Rhee's residence "Kyungmoodai" with the demands that

Syngman Rhee should resign from the presidency, announce invalidity of the "presidential election of March 15" and that election be held again. Syngman Rhee accepted all the demands put forward by the representatives.

The puppet South Korean "National Assembly" adopted a resolution on removing Syngman Rhee from the office.

Prior to this, under the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, Syngman Rhee had attempted to appease the people by letting the entire members of the "State Council" of the puppet government tender resignations en bloc and Rhee Ki Boong resign from vice-presidency. But all his attempt to remain in office came to naught. At last Syngman Rhee, henchman of the U.S. imperialists, had to relinquish presidency.

The U.S. imperialists are hard at work to maintain by all means their puppet regime and their colonial rule in South Korea by deceiving the people with such phrases as "interim government" or "introduction of cabinet responsibility system through revision of the Constitution."

As a matter of fact, the South Korean people have waged bloody struggle, for the purpose of putting an end to the fascist ruling apparatuses, and rooting out the source of bringing misfortune and poverty and non-rights.

The situation developing in South Korea tells that the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique can by no means hold back the eruption of the anger of the South Korean people.

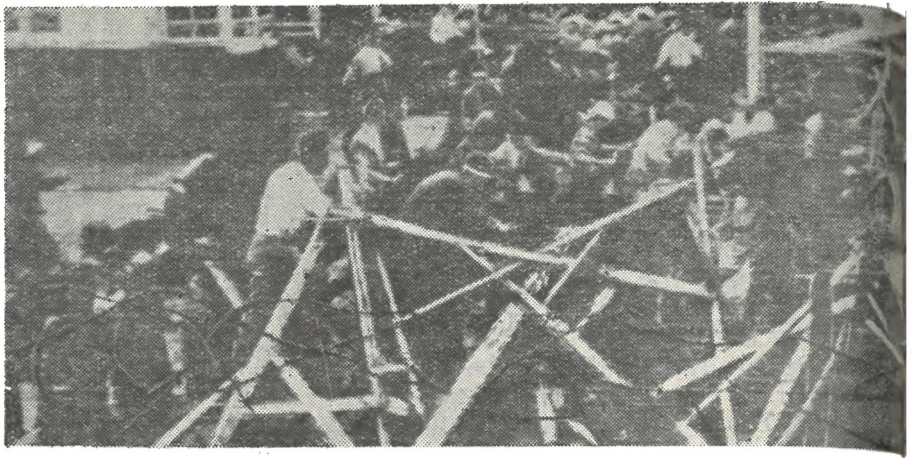
The popular uprising now taking place in South Korea is an eruption of the indignation pent up for the 15 years since liberation under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique.

The colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous acts of the Syngman Rheeites have turned South Korea into a living hell.

Industry has gone bankrupt and the rural economy has been ruined. South Korea, once a granary, has been reduced to an area of chronic famine.

The general bankruptcy produced several millions of unemployed and more than 3

A column of the demonstrators is breaking through barricades in front of Rhee's residence "Kyungmoodai"



millions of foodless peasants. No care is taken of several hundreds of thousands of orphans. No food, no clothes, they live in fear and unrest.

Middle and small businessmen are going bankrupt, joining the army of unemployed.

The road to education is closed for the South Korean youth and students. The only fate awaiting them is to serve as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists.

People of all walks of life in South Korea have been subjected to the oppression and pillage by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

The South Korean people have long been deprived of their rudimentary democratic rights and freedom. Their difficulty of living is beyond description.

The Syngman Rhee clique, finding their regime tottering to its fall, were trying hard to maintain their existence by suppressing the people with the help of arms.

Jails and gallows were threatening all South Korean people. Last year, more than 240,000 innocent people were arrested, jailed or murdered.

South Korea has become a land of darkness. No job, no food, no clothing and no shelter, they are in desperation.

As South Korean papers comment, in a nutshell, the South Korean people are in the "worst condition in 4,000 years."

It is true that the Koreans have gone through many trials in their long history. But

the present situation of South Korea has no precedent in our history.

South Korea is described as a "land of death" by the Western papers. How can the people lead a human life there?

There is a certain limit to starvation and poverty man can endure. The same thing can be applied to inhuman treatment and oppression.

It is quite natural that the people, who have no gleam of hope for future and whose patience is exhausted, should resolutely rise up for their very existence.

The popular uprising in South Korea, it appears outwardly, an A.P. dispatch reported, was caused by the "Presidential and Vice-Presidential election of March 15" and by the ruthless police suppression of the demonstrations at the time of the election, but the real cause of the uprising was obviously deep rooted. Most of the South Korean population, the same dispatch reported, are in abject poverty, and the majority of the South Koreans have no hope for future.

Commenting that the revolt in Seoul is the outburst of the anger of the South Koreans against the Syngman Rhee's dictatorship, the *Asahi Shimbun* of Japan writes: "It was not a mere demonstration but an onslaught against the Syngman Rhee regime. It was the deep-rooted popular discontent with the social and political system of South Korea that gave rise to the uprising."

The South Korean people have risen up demanding a new policy, a new regime, a new leadership, liberty and the right to existence.

These vital and just demands of the South Korean people cannot be met as long as the U.S. backed reactionary rule is maintained.

It is clear to all that such temporizing policy as offering ministerial posts to the oppositions and changing only the composition of the "government" cannot remedy the situation.

The South Korean people are well aware that only by completely abolishing the fascist terrorist rule can they win freedom and democratic rights. This conviction of theirs finds expression in the slogans put up by the demonstrators: "Death to the foe of democracy!" "Down with the corrupt government!"

Who has caused the sufferings and hardships of the South Korean people?

It is the U.S. imperialists who, having occupied South Korea, set up by force the reactionary Syngman Rhee regime.

The U.S. imperialists are instigating the reactionary elements to plunder and oppress cruelly the South Korean people and exercise the fascist terrorist power. They are bent on aggravating tension in Korea, in total disregard of the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country.

It is the U.S. aggressive policy that has brought sufferings and hardships to the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists have noisily bragged that the puppet Syngman Rhee regime is the "lawful government formed according to the U.N. resolution," "a government speaking for the people's will" or the "bastion of freedom in Asia."

The mass revolt of the South Korean people against Syngman Rhee has once again given the lie to the U.S. imperialists' assertion before the eyes of the whole world.

Who can deny the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are entirely held responsible for the bloodshed in South Korea?

The South Korean people valiantly fought for abolishing the U.S. colonial rule and the Syngman Rhee's reactionary rule. This struggle is stirring the hearts of the entire Korean people who are aspiring after the peaceful unification of the country.

The people in the North have always been deeply concerned about the miserable position of the South Korean people. They are giving

positive support and encouragement to the brave struggle of their South Korean brothers and sisters.

On April 12 a mass rally was held in Pyongyang in support of the popular uprising in Masan against the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee hordes.

At the rally, a Letter to the Masan Citizens and an Appeal to the South Korean people were adopted. Following the mass rally in Pyongyang, mass meetings were held in towns and cities, factories, and enterprises, and farm villages.

On April 20, when the mass uprising swept the whole area of South Korea following the popular uprising in Masan, mass rallies and demonstrations in support of the struggle of the South Korean people were held in Pyongyang and all other towns and villages in the northern part of the Republic.

In view of the grave situation developing in South Korea, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea issued on April 21 an Address to the South Korean People.

The just and fair stand of the Korean people on the peaceful unification of the country has again been clarified in the address.

In its Address to the South Korean people, the Party has proposed to hold immediately a joint meeting of representatives of various political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea to discuss measures for coping with the present catastrophic situation developing in South Korea.

On April 27, a Joint Conference of the Leaders of the Political Parties and Social Organizations was held in Pyongyang. The Conference adopted a statement, which outlined the ways and means of remedying the grave situation created in South Korea. The statement called for an early convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea and establishment of a joint economic commission consisting of the representatives of the North Korean economic organs and the South Korean business circles. The statement urged that to cope with the present situation prevailing in South Korea a provisional administrative body consisting of the representatives of workers, peasants, youth and students, scientists and men of culture, soldiers, enterprisers, and traders should be established without delay in South Korea.

The savage suppression of the masses by the South Korean authorities must be stopped at once. Freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly and demonstration must be ensured for the people and the free activities of political parties and social organizations be guaranteed.

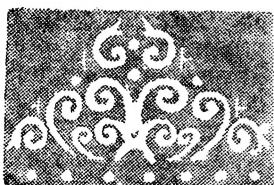
The martial law must be lifted and all the arrested people be immediately released. Aid must be given to the family members of those who were killed by the police and army and immediate medical care be given to the wounded.

Those who murdered demonstrators must be severely punished.

It is the Korean people's consistent assertion that the peaceful unification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves without any foreign intervention.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who staged the bloody tragedy must pull out of South Korea and the reactionary rule completely abolished.

The Korean people believe that all the people throughout the world who treasure justice will resolutely condemn the brutal atrocities committed by the Syngman Rhee clique, and earnestly hope that they will express positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the South Korean people and to our just struggle for the country's peaceful unification.



Bloodshed

THE political struggle in the "Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections" in South Korea was unusually tense this time. Polling took place on March 15.

The whole course of the "elections" staged by the Syngman Rhee clique showed that they were nothing but a dirty scramble within the puppet ruling circles for power.

The "elections" were held by resorting to the most sanguinary and barbarous methods, all kinds of fraud and trickery, the parallel of which cannot be found in the history of elections. This once again reveals that for the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee stooges it is difficult to maintain the collapsing Rhee's regime without the help of bayonets of policemen, troops and terrorist gangsters.

Syngman Rhee, a faithful running dog of the U.S. imperialists, was well aware that if even a faint semblance of freedom was allowed in the elections, it would be impossible for him to return again to the office. Already for one or two years, Syngman Rhee has been making preparations for the fourth election to "Presidency" by resorting to every conceivable means.

It may be recalled that the Syngman Rhee clique detained all the members of the opposition parties in the underground floor of "National Assembly," then forcibly railroaded through the heinous, revised "State Security Law" and closed down newspapers of the opposition parties. On the other hand, to strengthen their foothold before the "elections", the Syngman Rhee stooges replaced with their terrorist gangsters staffs of public offices and police stations in Seoul and even in the localities.

From the beginning of the election campaign, the Syngman Rheeites barred in a most cruel method the opposition groups from even running for election to "Presidency".

Cho Byung Ok of the "Democratic Party" who was recorded on the registration list as a "Presidential" candidate suddenly died a mysterious death in a hospital in the United States. Thus Syngman Rhee became the sole performer of the "election" farce, as prearranged.

In the "elections" of 1956, too, Shin Ik Hi of the Democratic Party who was running for the election against Syngman Rhee died all of a sudden ten days before the election. Jo Bong Am of the opposition Progressive Party, who ran for the "Presidential election" in 1956 as a rival candidate of Syngman Rhee, was put to death last year.

The *Asahi Shinbun* of Japan put it this way:

"The execution of Jo Bong Am proved to be a precautionary

Elections in South Korea

election measure of the government party."

Thus all election rivals of Syngman Rhee met a miserable death. The same can be said of Kim Koo assassinated eleven years ago by the Syngman Rhee clique.

This time, too, the "elections" proceeded from beginning to end in an unheard-of terror-ridden atmosphere under strict martial law.

Before and after "elections", violence and bloodshed such as never before seen in history took place in all parts of South Korea. Policemen and terrorists were swarming round polling stations, closely watching every move of the people.

In the election campaign, the Democratic Party suffered great oppression. Under such circumstances, the Democratic Party, one of the two major parties representing the South Korean ruling circles, issued a statement, declaring the "elections" null and void.

After the elections in South Korea, U.S. President Eisenhower expressed "regret" over bloodshed in the "Presidential elections".

In connection with this, the Chinese daily *Renmin Ribao* pointed out:

"It is clear that but for the U.S. support and colonial rule over South Korea there would be no puppet Syngman Rhee's regime, and consequently there would be no such 'elections' with bloodshed created by this clique. The crimes of the Syngman Rhee clique are the crimes of U.S. imperialism. Then to whom did the U.S. President express 'regret'?"

Now let us see how the present "elections" were framed up.

Here we cite a few passages from the South Korean press revealing the notoriety of the Syngman Rhee stooges.

The South Korean news agency Tongyang Tongshin (March 15) wrote:

"The Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections of March 15 were held in an atmosphere of utter disorder—expulsion of the observers of the opposition parties, open voting, group voting by proxy, etc.

The elections in localities were carried out through all kinds of fraudulence and violence."

Another news agency Haptong Tongshin (March 15) reported:

"In an unusual tense atmosphere policemen, arm-band corps of the Liberal Party, members of the Anti-Communist Youth Association and youth wearing arm bands of public official were swarming round every polling station.

"The military police were posted at every street corner. The voters in 3-men groups went to the polling stations with heavy steps.

"Those who did not respond to open voting or refused to vote in favour of the Liberal candidates were beaten."

From the above mentioned press reports it is not difficult to judge in what atmosphere the recent "elections" proceeded. Such are the "fair elections" in the "free atmosphere" of South Korea, so much propagandized by the gentlemen of the United States.

All this bears witness to the facts that the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique are further isolated not only from the South Korean people but were also even rejected by some within the ruling circles, and their ruling apparatus is tottering to a fall.

It goes without saying that this is the logical consequence of the colonial plundering, terrorist rule the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee have pursued for 15 years in South Korea.

As the whole world knows, South Korea has been turned into a living hell under the cruel fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique.

But now the South Korean people do not want to live in such abject poverty. And U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique have come to see it would hardly be possible to maintain their rule to their liking.

It can be, first of all, seen in the fact that the people's resistance against the Syngman Rhee's tyranny is mounting ever higher.

Before and after the "elections", demonstrations of the people and students against the fascist terror-ridden "elections" of the Syngman Rheeites took place in Seoul, Masan, Taegu, Pusan and many other places of South Korea.

On March 15, the "election" day thousands of youth, students and citizens of Masan burnt a police box and tore down the office building of the Liberal Party.

Commenting on the bloody "elections" an A.P. correspondent reported on March 16 to the effect that the indignation of the South Korean people and denunciation of the fraudulent elections had turned into revolts and demonstrations in four cities (Masan, Pohang, Kwangjoo, Pusan). The same news agency revealed that the South Korean government convened a special session in face of the aggravating political crisis.

The fact that in the present "elections" the Syngman Rhee hordes resorted to every means of trickery and terrorism in order to save their neck is proof of the falsity of the American-styled "freedom" and "democracy".

The U.S. has boasted that South Korea was "a fortress of democracy" in Asia and that the elections there were "free elections". But what took place in the recent "elections"? Even A.P. had to admit that the present "elections" were "the most outrageous elections." It is clear how much this "fortress of democracy" is worth.

Through the present "elections", the U.S. imperialists have once again fully exposed their true pattern of "free election under the supervision of the United Nations", so much talked about whenever they referred to the solution of the Korean question.

Although the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites wangled the "victory" in the "elections", they did not substantially save the ever-deepening political crisis.

The recent "elections" have more firmly convinced the South Korean people that, unless they put an end to the occupation of the U.S. aggressive troops of South Korea and the fascist terrorist rule of the Syngman Rhee clique, they will not be able to free themselves from their miserable situation and attain peaceful unification of the country.

A Signal for Mass Revolt

AT no time has the South Korean people's anger been so high as today against the colonial terrorist rule of the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique.

The recent "Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections" framed up in South Korea through terrorism and fraudulence have roused wide public reaction from all walks of life.

Before and after the "elections," in major cities of South Korea including Seoul and in localities, riots and demonstrations against the reactionary "elections" took place in succession. So the Syngman Rheeites, faced with grave political crisis, intensified the suppression of the people in order to save their shaking regime.

This was graphically borne out by the cruel armed suppression of the citizens of Masan, South Kyung-sang Province who rose up against the villainous "elections," the worst in history.

Thousands of students and citizens demonstrated in Masan in protest against the violence and fraudulence in the "elections," but were brutally suppressed by the police.

The Syngman Rhee police fired upon the unarmed masses. More than 70 people were killed or wounded. The streets ran with the people's blood.

According to the Tongyang Tongshin of March 16, among the victims were many middle school students from 14-year-old to 19 and 4 primary school boys including an 11-year-old boy named Pak Chul Yung.

It is hard to even imagine that such terrible thing could take place in this enlightened age. No one but the Syngman Rhee police trained by the self-styled God's disciples—American savages—could do this.

No wonder the statement issued by the South Korean newspaper editors association described the police firing at the demonstrators as an "extremely inhuman act and grave encroachment upon human rights."

Why did demonstrations take place in Masan?

In the city of Masan, too, the fraudulent "elections" were the same as in the other districts.

The Syngman Rhee clique used the method of casting ballots by proxy in bunches. The people were so enraged at such irregularities that they thronged

round the puppet city hall, which was designated as a place of vote-counting, shouting that the "elections" were null and void.

The puppet police fired upon the demonstrators. Enraged by this, the masses attacked the public offices and burnt police boxes. The number of rioters grew rapidly and were joined even by the middle school students.

The whole course of the event shows that the riots of the people were motivated by the barbarous, provocative acts of the Syngman Rhee stooges.

The fact that the Syngman Rhee clique applied such cruel methods in suppressing the demonstrators tells eloquently the anti-popular character of the puppet regime. This also affords ample proof of the fact that they feel very uneasy about the ever growing anti-Syngman Rhee spirit of the South Korean people.

The most reactionary public procurators and police were dispatched from Seoul and other places to Masan to "investigate the event." And the puppet armed forces stationed in the vicinity of Masan were alerted for action.

According to the South Korean press reports, 219 citizens who participated in the demonstration were detained for interrogation. The pressmen were kept from going into the police station where "strict investigation" was going on. The results of investigation were withheld from the public as top secrecy.

Three journalists who came from Pusan to Masan to learn the true state of affairs were beaten by the puppet police. One of them lost consciousness due to severe torture.

The police were also posted around the hospital, where the victims were taken in, to bar the victims from contacting with outsiders.

It is apparent that the Syngman Rhee clique are bent on bringing up some trumped-up charge against the demonstrators.

Today, with the anti-Syngman Rhee tone of the people mounting ever higher, the ruling elements are nervous and frightened.

The revolt in Masan spread like a prairie fire. It was a signal for popular uprising in South Korea.



Masan citizens demonstrating against the "election"



The Bukmasan police substation burned to the ground by the demonstrators in Masan who were enraged against the March 15 "election"



The crowds who gathered in front of the office of the central body of the Democratic Party, Seoul, on March 16, have clashed with the police while denouncing the "election"

A Pattern of "Freedom"

LAST year's annual report of the "United Nations Committee on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", speaking of the "representative government" of the Syngman Rhee regime in South Korea, said that South Korea had made considerable democratic development. It might, therefore, be interesting to take a look at what the committee, a tool of U.S. imperialism, is referring to as "democracy."

The "Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections" held on March 15 in South Korea were a case in point. The American ruling circles call South Korea a show-case of American democracy. Then let us look at one of the exhibits in the show-case—the so-called elections.

From on the early morning of March 15, the police and terrorists made rounds of the houses, forcing the inhabitants to the polling places. If the people refused they were arrested or manhandled, sometimes they were killed.

According to a South Korean news agency, *Dongyang Tongshin*, in the city of Pusan alone no less than 23 people were killed or wounded at the polling places on the day of voting. Kim Jung Hwak and others were assaulted and stabbed at the polling station when they refused to cast a "Yes" vote for Syngman Rhee and his running mate. At the polling place they were asked to vote for the Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party" by its electioneering people. But, when it became apparent that they could not be persuaded, terrorists who had been waiting jumped on the voters with clubs.

The *Dongyang Tongshin* also reported that there were many cases of violence because the voters would not cast "open votes".

At polling station No. 2 in the Sub-County of Kaikoo, Ryujoo County, Kyunggi Province, Syngman Rhee's followers removed the "election observers" of the opposition. Then Syngman Rhee's people asked the voters to cast "open votes." When the opposition people protested, they were promptly dealt with by the hoodlums of the "Liberal Party" and terrorists.

The number of the oppositions killed or wounded by the Syngman Rheeites reached 59 in the period of the six days preceding the "election date." And on the "election date," Syngman Rhee saw to it that every polling station was crowded with more than 100 police and plain-clothes men in addition to large

forces of hoodlums and terrorists.

The opposition's "election observers" were refused entrance or ejected forcibly from the polling stations so that Syngman Rheeites could conduct openly "dumping votes," "absentee votes," and "changing votes."

According to the same *Dongyang Tongshin*, in the district A in Ryongsan and Mapo, Seoul, the "observers" of the "Democratic Party" were driven out from the polling stations before 7:00 in the morning. And they were beaten up when they demanded to examine the ballot box.

Such practice was reported from every part of South Korea. Particularly, in Kunsan, North Chulla Province, the opposition "observers" were beaten up and forced to leave 51 polling stations. Some of them were put in jail.

No wonder then the people of South Korea call the "elections" the bloodiest yet.

The Syngman Rhee regime sent out "instructions" on the "elections" to the police and local authorities throughout South Korea. One of the instructions read that the local police and authorities should see to it that 10 minutes before the polls were opened, 40 per cent of the total votes expected were in the boxes! For this 40 per cent of the total votes, the Syngman Rheeites had 30 million extra voting papers printed. They were caught in printing 80,000 extra voting papers in Kyungjoo, North Kyungsang Province.

The 40 per cent of votes were "secured" by dumping them into the voting boxes before the voting time or at the time of counting. Sometimes the boxes were replaced altogether by ones they had prepared!

In Seoul, an election manager of the opposition "Democratic Party" in Chungryangri in the Dongtaimoon district, noticed on the early morning of March 15, before the voting time, the ballot boxes were stuffed with votes. He demanded an immediate investigation. He was arrested by four plain-clothes men who were on hand.

Another South Korean news agency, *Haptong Tongshin*, reported that in Songchun-dong, Sungbook district, Seoul, all community heads brought in a sackful of votes tied up in bunches of ten votes each and put two or three bunches each when they "voted",

Then in Shiheung County, Kyunggi Province, the police made the anti-communist youth terrorist groups spend the night of March 14 at the polling stations to ensure the "40 per cent votes."

South Korean publications reported that such phenomena prevailed throughout South Korea.

The Syngman Rheeites dragged out the voters to the polling stations by groups of three or nine. They did this so that the voters could check each other as they cast open votes.

The *Dongyang Tongshin* reported the following from Chejoo Island:

"The entire police was mobilized for the elections. The Democratic Party observers were refused entrance to the polling stations and the voters were grouped in threes to cast open votes."

In Chunjoo, North Chulla Province, the polling was opened secretly during the curfew hours, and the voters were forced to the polling stations in threes. After marking their votes the voters examined each other's vote three times. When this was known to the "Democratic Party" members, they protested. But the hoodlums hired by the Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party" were there to do the job. The "Democratic Party" observers were promptly thrown out.

Should there be anyone among the voter groups who dared to vote openly against Syngman Rhee, not only would his vote be taken away but he himself would be thrown out from the polling station. This was what happened in Nampumandong in the city of Pusan.

A reporter of the *Haptong Tongshin*, who covered the elections in North Kyungsang Province, said that the scenes created at the polling stations were anything but "elections scenes". Every polling place was turned into a free-for-all.

The streets were well "protected" by the trinity of the army, police and military police. The recent elections were the bloodiest of all.

Every polling place swarmed with over 100 police and plainclothes men in addition to a big army of hoodlums of the Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party." The police were fully armed, tear-gas included. The streets were patrolled by the M. P.s. The voters were brought to the polling stations organized

in a group of threes. When the voters reached the voting place, the "Liberal Party" hoodlums put the "Liberal Party" buttons or arm bands on them.

The voting took place minus the presence of the opposition party's observers, whom the "Liberal Party" people kidnapped or threw out from the polls. The terrorists played a big role in the elections. In Taegu, at polling station No. 4, Shinchun, two reporters of the *Taegu Daily* were beaten up by about 60 hoodlums around 8:00 in the morning. The reporters were visiting the poll for the paper. The hoodlums smashed up the reporters' cameras too.

In some places, even members of the election committee, if they were opposition members, were put out of the polling stations. This was precisely what happened at the polling station No. 4, Daibong and Hyangchon-dong in the city of Taegu.

When the opposition party observers objected to open voting by groups of 3 or 9, they were beaten up or thrown out. This took place in Hyangchon-dong and Shinchun.

The same thing happened in Hayang Sub-County, Kyungsang County. And in Antong the entire observers were kidnapped.

Thus, the recent South Korean elections show was to give an impression of "representative government" and "freedom and democracy" in South Korea. But the show was a flop. Because, despite their loud trumpeting, the true picture could not be hidden from the eyes of the world.



A Pattern of South Korean "Elections"

A Flood of Unemployed

KIM SANG KUL

WHEN the country was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism on August 15 1945, every Korean thought that he would regain freedom and rights and his life would be a happy one.

Precisely that was what happened in the northern part of the country. The country provided every worker with the opportunity to work for the country's prosperity devoting all his knowledge and skill. And, thanks to their devotion, the country has been progressing steadily. As the country became more prosperous, the working people's life improved.

But the picture is quite opposite in South Korea.

In the North unemployment was done away with once and for all, but in South Korea only one out of 13 able-bodied persons is holding some sort of job in South Korea today. The pressing question of unemployment cannot be solved under U.S. colonial rule. People are faced only with uncertainty.

Every daily and magazine in South Korea is full of articles under such grim titles as "A Tragedy Resulting from Destitution," "The Hopeless Case of Unemployed," "Another Big Factory Closed Down," "Depression of Textile Industry," etc.

On January 9, the South Korean daily *Donga Ilbo* carried an article about Yoon Sung Soo, an unemployed.

According to the article, Mr. Yoon is a former skilled worker of the Taidong Underwear Manufacturing Co. in Seoul. But he was fired one day recently without any warning. He tried to find a new job but with little success. So he went back to the Taidong management to claim the wages that they withheld. The discharged worker Yoon had some 60,000 hwan in wages coming to him. That was the money the management withheld under various excuses. At any rate, when Yoon asked for the wages that he had earned, the factory refused to pay him. Instead the management dealt him a blow that necessitated seven weeks' hospitalization.

But, by no means, is Mr. Yoon's case an isolated one.

In the early days of last December, 2,063 railroad workers were laid off without any warning. That was bad enough for the workers, but 30 of them were arrested by the Syngman Rhee's police. The charge? The workers did not like mass discharge!

Then recently 150 workers of a government-run factory in Chungjoo were thrown out of their jobs, while the Taegu branch of the Daihan Textile Company in Taegu discharged 1,500 workers—60 per cent of the total workers—without any previous notice.

While the workers were thrown out en masse, the management refused to pay the wages to the workers. Wages were withheld for three to four months, sometimes as long as 16 months.

According to the South Korean periodical *Sanup Kyungje*, the Taichang Textile Company owed its workers as of September, 1959, no less than 250,500,000 hwan in wages in arrears, and the Daihan Express Company 200,000,000 hwan. Even according to the official announcement made by the South Korean puppet regime, as of July last year, 475 industrial establishments of South Korea were holding a total of five billion hwan of wages in arrears!

It is quite common practice for the capitalists to suppress the workers' demand for higher wages or the strikes with the army of unemployed. But even for the American or other capitalists it would be something new to withhold the wages due the workers and then fire them in good time without paying the money. Of course, a thing like this is quite beyond the comprehension of ordinary people. But it is common practice in South Korea.

Industrialists use the money for capital or loans at an outrageous interest rate. When the workers demand the unpaid wages the Syngman Rhee police come promptly to the aid of the industrialists.

And the *Donga Ilbo* reported on January 14 this year that a certain Li Man Young who had majored in electric engineering at the University of Colorado in America could not find a job and was not even able to pay his rent. He had returned from the U.S. after receiving a Ph. D. degree.



But Dr. Li was no exception. According to the official announcement made by the Syngman Rhee's department of education, as of the end of April last year, 685 who had studied abroad had returned, but none of them had found anything to do.

All the college and university graduates in South Korea are either forced into the Syngman Rhee's army or swell the ranks of unemployed.

This happened last winter in Seoul.

One day a young man walked into the Seoul police station and asked the policemen to send him to prison. The young man said that he had no place to sleep, no job and nothing to eat. At least, he said, the prison would provide him with a shelter. And that young man was Japanese university graduate by the name of Pak Ki Soo.

Such is the true picture of South Korea, a huge prison for the people. And the ranks of unemployed are constantly increasing. People's abject poverty has caused many people to destroy themselves.

During the past year in Seoul there were 3.9 cases of suicides every day on an average and in July some 600 unemployed died of hunger on the streets. And such picture is not limited to Seoul. It is the same all over South Korea. But the question is: Why do they have to suffer like that? Is it fate or God's will? No, no such stuff as that! People of South Korea know their suffering comes from nothing else but U.S. occupation of South Korea. The following is from a South Korean magazine:

"Since the U.S. 'opened' the door of Korea and provided it with aid, the Korean people cannot drink water or breathe air freely."

As it does everywhere, the U.S. carries out its aggressive policy in South Korea under the name of "aid."

By 1959 the U.S. government poured into South Korea 2,700,000,000 dollars as "aid." But most of the "aid" is spent for military purposes. As a matter of fact, between 1954 and 1958, 66 per cent of the total U.S. "aid" was for military purposes and the remaining 34 per cent was spent for improving railways, port facilities, communication network and other military establishments.

For the complete control of the South Korean economy the U.S. has established the "U.S.-South Korea Joint Economic Commission". Today the South Korean economy is completely dependent on the U.S. war policy.

The dependency of the South Korean economy on the U.S. is to be seen in the announcement made by the Syngman Rhee regime on the commodity supply

for 1960. According to the Syngman Rhee's regime, 95.2 per cent of the total commodity supply is to be imported, mostly from the U.S. Moreover, in 1959 import exceeded export 23 times. And 80 per cent of the total amount of raw material brought in from the U.S. and 87 per cent of the total working funds in South Korea are controlled by the comprador capitalists, hardly one per cent of the total population. And all the comprador capitalists do is to serve the U.S. war purposes.

Suffice it to point out that the South Korean economy is most sensitive to any fluctuation of the U.S. economy. The depression which has gripped the U.S. economy since late 1957 was keenly felt in South Korea.

To find a way out, the U.S. government kept up war provocations in South Korea intensifying the militarization of the South Korean economy. More U.S. surplus goods were dumped into South Korea while export to the U.S. was limited to the minimum. As a result, between 1957 and August 1959, no less than 1,434 South Korean industrial establishments went bankrupt, throwing thousands of workers into the street.

Mining industry of Korea one time "flourished" due to the stepped-up U.S. plunder of natural resources. But as soon as depression set in the U.S., an import restriction was imposed. Consequently in the second half of 1958 the number of workers in the field of the mining industry shrank to 0.4 per cent of the pre-war 1949 figure. (*Jaijung* No. 5, 1959)

The South Korean peasants fare little better. U.S. chemical fertilizers and surplus goods were forced on the peasants and other people while the Syngman Rhee bled them white for military funds. As a result, 90 per cent of the South Korean peasant households are heavily in debt and thousands and thousands of peasants are leaving the farms.

Thus, the working people suffer most in South Korea under U.S. occupation and their situation is only getting worse. In 1955 the number of unemployed and semi-unemployed was 1,130,000 but it increased to 3,600,000 in 1957, and to 6,600,000 in 1959.

A huge army of unemployed roam the streets of South Korea. But they cannot be trodden upon forever. A handful of the U.S. imperialists and their followers cannot suppress the working people for long. The people of South Korea led by the working class are struggling to make the U.S. imperialists quit South Korea and attain peaceful unification of the country. And history will record their victory.



Friendship and Solidarity

HARDLY one century has elapsed since working men raised aloft the banner of the large-scale, organized struggle against capitalist suppression and exploitation. But this period has witnessed world-historic victories in the cause of labour, and tremendous changes have been recorded in human history.

Until half a century back, all the toiling masses of every country were subjected to cruel exploitation by the avaricious capitalists.

But today, a new world with no capitalists, no landlords, no exploitation of man by man has emerged, registering unprecedentedly rapid development and exerting increasing influence on the progress of human society.

This new world of advanced political and social systems, embracing various countries in the West and East, now accounts for about 30 per cent of the earth's surface and some 1,000 million of its population.

The socialist camp shows the world's working people the road to liberation, genuine freedom and happy life.

The demands for shorter working hours and better working conditions presented by the Chicago workers some 70 years ago have already become a thing of the past for the working people in the socialist countries. They are now waging a struggle to speed up socialist construction so as to put into practice the principle:

"From each according to his ability, to each according to his demand."

The epoch-making changes made in a brief historical span in these countries, and their rapid advance movement towards socialism-communism demonstrate the mighty creative power of the working masses, the masters of their destinies, free from all kinds of exploitation.

The working people of the Soviet Union are carrying on their titanic programme of Communist construction successfully. And in quick time, the great leap forward movement of the Chinese people have radically changed the face of their country, turning it into one of the mighty socialist powers.

Such creative labour struggle of the working masses to speed up socialist construction is likewise going on in every socialist country in Europe and Asia.

Socialism alone can give full rein to the inexhaustive creative power of the working masses.

Today our country finds itself in the upsurge of socialist development unparalleled in its history.

A backward colonial nation, which had no place on the world map until 15 years back and was so cruelly destroyed in the war imposed by the U.S. imperialists, our country has now turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with self-supporting economic foundation, ranking among the advanced countries.

Socialist relations of production prevailing in all branches of our national economy en-

sured the unprecedentedly rapid pace in the development of productive forces and the output of industry which grew at a rate of 42 per cent annually on the average during the postwar five years registered again last year an increase of 53 per cent over the previous year of 1958. We have overfulfilled the First Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of the set time in gross industrial output value.

This year our working people are all out to carry out the tasks of the adjustment period in preparation for the further leap forward in socialist construction.

Such changes, which have taken place in our country, are attributable to the creative might of our working people and their Chullima movement developed under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

One day in our Chullima movement based on the inexhaustible might of our working people equals ten or twenty years in the past.

Greatly inspired by this, our working masses are now looking forward to a richer and more radiant future.

Today our working people are observing May Day, the international holiday of the world working people, taking pride in the achievements attained by their creative power, and exulting over their worthwhile reality.

Our working people, who were in the past deprived of their elementary human rights under cruel suppression and exploitation, are now joyfully celebrating their holiday as real masters of the country and the leading class of a new society.

The dream of our workers, for which they had fought in defiance of such most barbarous and bloody suppression, has now come true. But, to our regret, the same dream still remains unrealized for the South Korean workers, though they are living in the same territory with us.

In South Korea where the population is not so dense, there are 6.6 million unemployed wandering about the streets. Judging by this fact alone, we can well picture the bitter life of the South Korean workers.

The working people in the North, giving full rein to Chullima or winged horse and maintaining the upsurge in socialist construction, are further consolidating the material foundation for the peaceful unification of the

country. And boundlessly inspired by this, the South Korean working people, too, are waging more tenacious struggle for the same cause, resisting the atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the misrule of the Syngman Rhee clique.

The recent elections in South Korea are cogent proof that the fascist, terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique is corrupt to the core, and that its collapse is only a question of time.

The march of events clearly indicates that there is no room for the U.S. aggressive army in South Korea.

Today socialism and the peace forces are decisively prevailing over the forces of war and reaction in the international arena, and the day when the imperialists could conquer and exploit with immunity other nations has gone for good.

International developments today give the working people suffering under capitalist rule new strength and confidence to come out more vigorously in their struggle for better living conditions, democracy and peace.

The workers in the colonial and dependent countries as well as in the capitalist countries, are demonstrating their militancy, conducting vigorous counter-attacks against capitalist onslaught.

The Korean people have deep sympathy for the working people in the capitalist and colonial or dependent countries, in their difficult situation and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

With the intensified exploitation and suppression in recent years, the working people in the capitalist countries are constantly threatened by unemployment. On top of this, they are shouldering heavy burdens owing to the arms drive pursued by the imperialists.

The Korean people firmly believe that the working masses of the capitalist and colonial and dependent countries will win further great victory in their struggle against war policy and the onslaught by the monopoly capital, and for peace, national independence and better living conditions.

Greeting the spring festival of the international solidarity of labour, the Korean working people sing of their unbreakable friendship and solidarity with the working masses of all countries who are fighting for peace and social progress.

Chullima Movement of the Korean People

C HULLIMA or a thousand-league horse represents the big leap of our socialist construction. The unprecedentedly vigorous struggle of our people for an earlier arrival at the goal of mankind, Communism. Hence the name Chullima Movement.

The movement was launched in 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan signifying a new stage in socialist construction in North Korea.

The First Five-Year Plan, the great programme outlined by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in April 1956, gave a great impetus to the Korean people who were carrying out successfully the postwar Three-Year National Economic Plan.

The major tasks of the plan were to lay a solid foundation for the industrialization of the country by stamping out the colonial onesidedness of our industry with the construction of large numbers of new, up-to-date factories and technical transformation of the existing ones, increase further agricultural production, grain output in particular, and complete the socialist co-operativization of agriculture, and on this basis, solve the question of food, clothing and housing in the main. The plan envisaged an increase of 2.6 times in industrial output value and a growth of 80 per cent in agricultural production during the period.

These were by no means easy tasks. The war wounds were yet to be healed and the country remained divided. A huge amount of materials and funds were required.

Taking into full account all conditions, the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, just before setting out on the First Five-Year Plan, called for a nation-wide movement for the greatest possible increased production and economization. This was the

start of Chullima movement, which has brought about an unprecedentedly big leap forward in our socialist construction.

In response to the call of the Party, our working class, having determined to overfulfil the tasks of the First Five-Year Plan, rose up in a socialist emulation campaign for increased production. Keeping pace with the workers' revolutionary upsurge, the peasants also set out to produce more food.

Thus a new tide of labour struggle swept all fronts of the national economy from the beginning of 1957. Workers displayed to the full their creative wisdom and labour enthusiasm, registering new records in production and construction.

Workers of the Kim Chaik Iron Works had raised by rationalizing the production process the daily output of pig iron to 1,049 tons at the end of February, surpassing by far the record figure of 725 tons in 1956. (The maximum figure in the days of Japanese rule was 250 tons). In the Kangsun Steel Works, too, the monthly output of steel at the end of February was stepped up to 170 per cent as against the average monthly output in 1956. Weavers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill turned out 2,150,000 metres more fabrics in February, 1957 compared with the same month of the previous year. Such an example was found throughout the country.

As a result, the gross industrial output value in 1957 increased to 144 per cent as against 1956.

That is a big leap, testifying to the truth that a day in the socialist construction period is equivalent to a year under the old social system.

What was it that brought such a big leap? It was neither the increase of labour intensity nor extension of work-day such as seen

under capitalism but the increase of labour productivity resulting from the socialist attitude of workers and technicians toward labour, their collective wisdom which brought forth great numbers of innovations, rationalization of production, positive application of more machines, advanced technique and experiences of innovators, and development of technique and skill.

Innovations and rationalization proposals were advanced in the form of mass movement. In 1957 these ran over 24,800.

Collective innovation for increased production is the major content of the Chullima movement. In 1958, the movement involved the broader masses. Every factory or construction site witnessed the launching of such collective innovation movement. High-speed drilling movement was unfolded in mining industry; a movement for reducing the time of a heat in metallurgical industry; high-speed cutting movement in machine-building industry; multi-spindle, multi-loom operation movement in textile industry; a movement for running kilns without accidents for 150 days; a movement for reducing the time of assembly in construction; and so forth.

In mines and collieries, the average daily target of drilling rose from 100 metres in 1957 to 150-200 metres. Builders of Pyongyang built houses to accommodate 20,000 families, 13,000 families more than the original plan. Workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works completed in only one year the reconstruction of blast furnace No. 1 with an annual production capacity of 250,000 tons and a coke oven with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons all on their own with the materials produced at home. At the start it was estimated that it would take 3 years at least to rebuild them. The big, modern Ammonium Nitrate Shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory was built in only two years, one year ahead of schedule. And our young socialist builders completed the project of laying the broad-gauge railway between Haijoo and Hasung, over 200 ri, in 75 days, 9 months ahead of schedule.

Thus, everywhere in the country, our working class raised labour productivity two- to three-fold by introducing advanced technique and innovations, rationalizing production processes and enhancing utility rate of equipment, registering new, miraculous records.

As a result in 1958, the gross industrial output value showed an increase of 40 per cent over 1957. This means that in 1958 our industry turned out in one month as many products as produced in one year of 1946.

Old technical indices and the so-called "nominal capacity" of the past were shattered with new record being registered.

Mention must be made that such an advance of the Chullima movement was made through deep-going ideological struggle between the new and the old, the progressive and the conservative.

The long-term tasks set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung in his report on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. in September 1958, which envisaged raising the level in producing major industrial goods to that of the advanced socialist countries within the next 6-7 years, and paving the road along which our country would be able to enter the Communist society simultaneously with those countries convinced the Korean people of their brighter future. And the Red Letter of the Party Central Committee to the entire Party members and working people calling for constant innovation and continued advance, which was sent on the occasion of the September 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, was another impetus to the working people. It opened up a new phase of the big leap forward in socialist construction, the higher stage of Chullima movement in our country.

In the course of the vigorous socialist emulation campaign for increased production, and collective innovation movement, our working people, exploring many potentialities, were determined to fulfil the First Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of schedule.

Putting into practice the Party's instruction to think boldly and act boldly, workers of machine-building industry made for the first time in our history tractors, trucks, excavators, bulldozers, electric locomotives, large-sized generators, all-purpose milling machines, etc. They met the domestic demand for various large-scale equipment including metallurgical equipment.

In addition, the movement for multiplying machine tools was an epochal event in developing our technical revolution. The movement participated in even by factories that

had never made machines resulted in an output of over 13,000 more machine tools than the state plan for 1959. Compared with 1958, the number of machine tools in North Korea in the year grew 1.8-fold.

Thanks to such constant, technical innovations, the technical equipment of industry has been reinforced day after day. In the course of the emulation campaign, the workers' revolutionary ardour surged, and their technical standards were raised sharply. Our workers are now not only to operate machines but also to invent new kinds of machines. In the first half of 1959 alone, over 10,000 innovations and rationalization proposals were introduced in production.

Our peasants also never lagged behind the working class. In 1956 a mass-scale agricultural co-operative movement was on. In the course of agricultural co-operation, the political ardour and labour enthusiasm of the peasants rose to a height. At the same time the Workers' Party of Korea took correct measures to consolidate organizationally and economically the already organized agricultural co-ops and the Government gave them enormous aid. The per jungbo yield of grain increased year after year, and its growing rate is far greater than at the time of individual farmers.

The agricultural co-operativization in our country was victoriously completed by August 1958. The Workers' Party of Korea, taking into account the peasants' surging zeal for increased production of food, set forth the tasks of technical and cultural revolutions in order to lay a solid technical and economic foundation for the development of agricultural production.

Warmly responding to the Party's call the entire peasants set out to implement these tasks. They are now changing the country into a completely new one. Today their living standards have surpassed on an average the level of middle-peasants of the past.

Under such circumstances, the "Chullima Work-team Movement" was launched at the Kangsun Steel Works in March 1959.

This is a new, higher form of socialist emulation which characterizes a new stage in our socialist construction.

The aim of those participants in the movement is to increase production rapidly by systematically raising labour productivity, raise

the quality of products, systematically reduce production cost, introduce advanced technique, mechanize and automate production processes and acquire qualifications of engineers or technicians within 4 or 5 years. Besides, under the slogan "Let us work, study, and live worthy of Communists!" they aim at cultivating the lofty character of Communist moral. They are a new type of men taking the lead in carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions.

Examples of the Chullima Work-teams inspire the entire workers towards new labour exploits. Now the title of "Chullima Work-team" is regarded as the most honourable one, and the struggle for acquiring the title is surging day after day among the workers. Today, less than one year since it was launched, 2,646 work teams embracing 50,000 workers are participating in the movement, of which 235 work teams have already been given the title. This movement is no longer limited to factory workers but extends to office employees, artists, salesgirls, public health workers, bringing about a higher upsurge of the Chullima movement of our people.

As mentioned above thanks to the Chullima movement, the First Five-Year Plan was fulfilled by the end of June 1959, two and a half years ahead of schedule in the gross industrial output value. The industrial production at the end of 1959 surpassed the 1961 level by 15 per cent. As a result, the state and co-operative industry in 1959 grew 3.1 times as against 1956, the last year of the post-war national economic plan. Suffice it to say that at the end of June 1959, our country became capable of producing in only 20 days as much goods as it produced in one year of 1946.

As a result of the completion of the First Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule our country has been turned into a self-reliant, socialist industrial-agricultural country, providing a more solid foundation for socialist construction.

That such a great, historic change has taken place in so short a space of time is eloquent proof of the correctness of the general line of the Party for developing the national economy and its wise guidance as well as the great vitality of the Chullima movement.

Growth of Industrial Output and Labour Productivity

KIM HWAN

HAVING accomplished in two years and one month the Three-Year Plan for the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy and fulfilled in two and a half years the subsequent First Five-Year Plan, the Korean people are now striving to carry out the tasks for 1960, the adjusting period in which they make preparations for scaling another peak in the building of socialism.

The main tasks for the year are, as Premier Kim Il Sung has noted, "to ease the strain created in some branches in the course of carrying out economic plans, to boost the lagging branches and further improve the people's living."

Steady increase of labour productivity is of great importance for successfully accomplishing these tasks and bringing about still bigger upsurge in the development of the national economy.

A steady rise of labour productivity is the basic way of ensuring the increase of production under socialism.

The rise of labour productivity, as can be seen from the following table, has played a decisive role in speedily boosting the industrial output in our country.

Factors Contributing to the Rise of Industrial Output

	<i>(in percentages)</i>			
	1949	1954	1956	1957
Through the increase in labour productivity	56	62.2	64.3	70
Through the increase in the number of workers	44	37.8	35.7	30

In our country, labour productivity has kept increasing owing to the correct economic policy of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the patriotic enthusiasm of the people.

The Party has all along maintained the line of producing more with less manpower and lightening the arduous labour of workers.

For the rapid growth of industrial output and the systematic rise of labour productivity, the Party has taken a number of measures aimed at constantly elevating the ideological level, technical standards and skills of the working people, steadily improving technical process and organization of production and stimulating the material interest of the working men and women.

During the period of peaceful construction before the war, our people scored tremendous achievements in restoring the national economy from the ruin caused by the Japanese imperialists and eliminating colonial oneness and backwardness. But the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges brought fresh destruction in its wake.

In such conditions, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Plenum held in August 1953 adopted the line of post-war rehabilitation and construction.

Our people set out to put into effect the Party's line. They did not confine themselves to bringing the war-ruined factories and enterprises to their former state. They did away with the old structure of industry manufacturing only raw materials and semi-finished goods, corrected the irrational distribution of industrial establishments and reinforced technical equipment.

In the period of the post-war Three-Year Plan, more than 320 enterprises furnished with the latest equipment, were reconstructed, expanded or newly built. As a result, we could manufacture for ourselves the means of production needed in our national economy, and light industry was put on the right track.

Labour productivity per head of employees in 1956 was 96 per cent higher than in 1953, and such steep rise decisively contributed to fulfilling in two years and one month the tar-

gets for industrial output under the Three-Year Plan.

Embarking on the First Five-Year National Economic Plan, our people had to build a firm material-technical foundation of socialist construction by relying on their own strength.

In the light of such situation, the Party Central Committee called on the people to "increase production to the maximum and practise economy to the utmost" when setting about implementing First Five-Year Plan and, at the same time, for speedily stepping up labour productivity, it was necessary to ensure extended reproduction of capital goods, completely do away with the technical backwardness, mechanize as early as possible labour-consuming process and replace old machinery and equipment with modern ones.

Hence the Party took radical measures to build factories producing the latest machines and expand the existing machine factories, build medium- and small-scale machine-building factories in local districts in order to satisfy local demands for technical re-equipment and send to the countryside the machines for the mechanization of agriculture, and expand the capacity of maintenance and repair shops in all factories and enterprises.

The Party also called on the entire working people to unfold a mass renovation movement, topple the mystery about technique, do away with conservatism and passivity.

The Party's call found ready, keen response from the entire working people, and spurred on the big leap forward at the speed of Chullima.

Eager to get out of the backward situation at an early date, the working people strove to speed up the technical re-equipment and actively unfolded a movement for invention and rationalization for higher labour productivity.

Here is a table illustrating the inventions and rationalizations our working people have made.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Inventions and rationalizations	3,139	8,873	15,716	24,896	41,357
Inventions and rationalizations introduced into production	2,225	5,665	9,300	14,098	23,330

Last year, more than 13,000 machine-tools were produced over and above the plan

through the movement for multiplying machine-tools, the movement that started at the initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung. This marked a turning point in speedily developing our machine-building industry and accelerating technical re-equipment.

Consequently, in our industry mechanization and automation have been stepped up and technical equipment improved.

The extent of mechanization of the work of removing overburden and transporting coal and minerals outside the pit, the work which had been done in a primitive way, is given in the table below.

	(in percentages)		
	Through mechanization	Through semi-mechanization	By manual labour
Removal of overburden	70.3	16.1	13.6
Transport of coal or minerals outside pit	24.8	69.9	5.3

In this way, in our industry the most arduous labour-consuming work has been mechanized to a large extent, and in such newly built factories and mills furnished with the latest technique as the Pyongyang Textile Mill, the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory, the Ryongsung Meat Cannery, the Huichun Machine-building Factory, the February 8 Madong Cement Factory, mechanization and automation are introduced to a large extent.

Meanwhile, the Party has taken a number of measures for improving the technical standards and skills of the working people. By June 1959, fifty-four per cent of our working men and women had acquired a technical standard above middle grade, while the technicians and experts numbered nearly 100,000. In the days of the Japanese rule, the number of Korean technicians and experts was negligible.

Labour productivity has kept increasing in our country owing to the measures adopted by the Party and the high degree of zeal displayed by our working people in their endeavour.

Labour productivity per head of employees in 1958 was 157 per cent higher than in 1953,

or 406 per cent up from 1946. Such a sharp increase in labour productivity was a decisive factor in fulfilling the First Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of schedule.

When tackling the tasks for the adjusting period of 1960, the year in which we are making preparations for still bigger achievements in socialist construction, the Party presented the militant slogan: "Let's produce more without increasing labour power and equipment!"

The stepping up of production without increasing labour power and production equipment was felt necessary for carrying out the central tasks of 1960, and it is feasible in the present stage of economic development in our country.

We have abundant potentialities for raising labour productivity without increasing labour power and the possibilities for boosting output by using the existing equipment and areas of production establishments more efficiently.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, a great number of factories and enterprises of large-, medium- and small-scale, workshops and aggregates were built, reconstructed or underwent expansion.

In all fields of the national economy, technical equipment has been further reinforced with the commissioning of many modern equipment and the successful mass movement for multiplying machine-tools. New techniques and work methods have been introduced to production, and state investment for capital construction in 1959 in all fields of the national economy ran into 620 million won.

With the improvement of the management in the sphere of industry, possibilities for exploring latent reserves for higher output have been found.

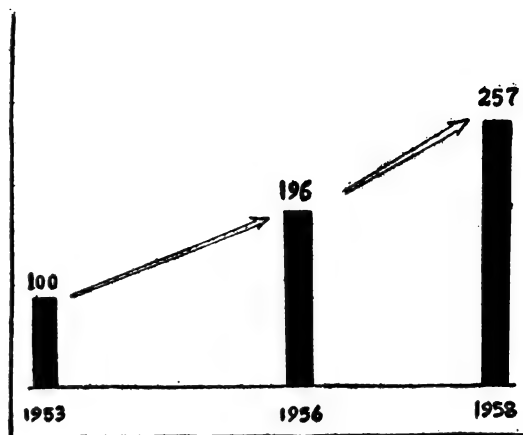
A large stock of potentialities for higher output are latent in our national economy, so the potentialities contribute greatly to developing the national economy.

Hence the Party has again stressed the need of raising in every way labour productivity, with a view to increasing production with the existing labour power.

Higher ideological level, and higher technical standards and skills are of decisive importance for increasing labour productivity.

Premier Kim Il Sung expounded in his concluding speech at the December 1959 Plenum

Rise of Labour Productivity Per Head of Employees



of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"The lofty ideas of workers to devote all their energy and talent to the good of the country and people, to their own happiness assume a decisive importance for raising labour productivity."

Premier Kim Il Sung gave the teachings on the basis of the experiences gained in socialist construction in Korea.

The teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung on the role of the social-moral incentive in increasing labour productivity, assume great theoretical and practical significance, for neither can new machine and technique be devised nor labour productivity be raised unless the working people with experience in production and technical knowledge work purposefully and consciously and unless man makes an active, creative endeavour in production.

This has been proved by the fact that during the First Five-Year Plan period our working people, bringing into full play their zeal and activeness, broke old nominal capacities of machines and created high work norm—double or treble the old one—succeeded in manufacturing many items that were new for Korea, made numerous inventions and advanced a great number of rationalization proposals, and devised and introduced new work methods and technical processes.

At the present time, communist education holds an important place in the work of elevating the ideological level of our working people.

The working men and women of our country love labour, overcome all the difficulties and hardships cropping up before them, unsparingly devote their wisdom and talent in the interests of the country and people. Such lofty character of our working people finds striking expression in the movement for "Chullima work-team."

For this reason, the Workers' Party of Korea, while stressing that political work should be done well so as to continuously give full scope to the enthusiasm and creative initiative of workers, directs constant concern to the improvement of technical standards and skills of workers.

To attach great importance to a higher level of ideology of workers and to a higher standard of their technique and skill does not mean underrating or ignoring the possibilities of increasing labour productivity through technical measures in production.

In our country, mechanization is being accelerated in all fields of the national economy in accordance with the line laid down by Premier Kim Il Sung, the line of integrating large-scale mechanization with medium- and small-scale one, and combining modern technology and traditional methods. This of course should go along with greater efficient use of equipment and better organization of production and labour.

Marked increase of labour productivity means a way of keeping up the advance of our industry and, particularly, solving the tasks for 1960.

Our working people are striving to raise labour productivity by 25-30 per cent, in response to the Party's call for producing more with the existing labour power and equipment and practising strict economy.



TO YU HO

Travels

"A thing of beauty is a thing forever!" With these words Rossetti began one of his poems. And whenever I come to think of my trip to Egypt and Syria, I feel that the poet spoke a great truth, though I always think that a scholar should not have anything to do with romanticism, because of the danger of interpreting realities in terms of dreams, or vice versa. When imprints of something pleasant or odious in the recesses of your memory looms large at some quiet moment, the objective world suddenly begins to recede into the shadows, giving way to the play of fancy. To tell the truth, not all memories are pleasant. Isn't it true that when you let your thoughts go astray through the tortuous lane of your youthful days, you sometimes come across things which you would like to forget forever? But who on earth has kept his conscience so clean and so invulnerable that no nightmare would ever dare disturb him? So there are some recollections which are unpleasant. But at the same time there are also recollections which are pleasant or I should rather say fill one with happiness. And a wayward extension of these sometimes creates in your mind a state of ecstasy which may carry you to the border of insanity, but you have every right to call it a world of beauty or a realm of pulchritude! The mighty impressions you get from the relics of an ancient civilization often leave indelible imprints on your mind. And the recollection of those years later often brings you to that state of pleasure, and makes you feel anew that the world is worth living in.

I was awed by those mighty remains of ancient Egypt. But, my impressions of the Arab people and of their enthusiasm about us Koreans are far greater than those of the former. Whenever I call to mind all these impressions, I often hear a silent, but mingled chorus of emotions and inspirations, astonishment and sympathy! The shouts of the Arab people for freedom and unity; and behind their move, the scene of the magnificent Temples of Karnak!

It was late in December 1957 that I first saw Egypt.

in Egypt

I had the honour of taking part, as a member of the Korean delegation, in the Cairo Conference for Afro-Asian Solidarity, December 26, 1957 to January 1, 1958. That was a Conference of Asian and African peoples who have risen to defend their freedom, to fight the imperialist aggression.

It was one year after the Egyptian War. Prior to the Conference, the first anniversary of the War was commemorated at Port Said.

We were also invited to the commemoration. And on the way to the celebration spot we traveled quite a good distance along the Suez Canal. The Suez Canal which I had passed through years ago on board a steamer on my way to Europe for study! How much I had wished that time to get off and see the pyramids, and how much I had regretted that I had not been able to realize my wish! That was when I was a young student. And decades later I at last saw the pyramids.

The celebration was attended by President Nasser and other leading personalities. The heroic Arab people, men and women, young and old, were proudly demonstrating their stamina and exploits. Most impressive to me were the parades of patriotic youngsters and women, who had taken part in the war against the invaders. I had heard how valiantly they fought the enemy, and I do admire them. After the ceremony we visited the cemetery of the fallen heroes, and

At the Cairo Museum (Third from left is the author)



with reverence and admiration we laid a wreath in front of their graves.

In Cairo as well as in Port Said we heard a lot about the Egyptian War. They told us: "We fought against the British and French aggressors, and drove them out. But our real and greater enemy is American imperialism." One day in Cairo somebody said to me: "You beat off the American invaders, and you certainly inspired us a great deal. You Koreans are a people made of steel." Such expressions I heard many times. Undoubtedly the Arab people have great sympathy with us Korean people, and we met many who were enthusiastic about us. We were really very deeply moved. And how could we help having warm and

deep sympathy with the fighting Arab people! Indeed, great are the Arabs. And I only hope, the days will soon come when all the Arab people will be completely free from any exploitation, external or internal. The Arabs who are so great in number, who populate such vast territories of two continents, whose language is spoken by so many nations, who have been sternly tempered in the desert, and whose high culture adorns the pages of the history of mankind, have awakened anew. All Koreans who have peace and freedom, like all the peace-loving people of the world, have a warm feeling towards the awakened Arab people. And any Arab will understand, why. We have the bitter experience of colonial exploitation. We have

beaten off the most sanguinary invasion of the ring-leaders of world imperialism, and the southern half of our country is still under the barbarous rule of the most brutal foreign invaders and of their lackeys. And here in the North, we are building socialism at a tempo which surprises any visitor from abroad. Here in North

Korea everybody is racing on a "winged horse" in building up a paradise. And we are ready to help the Arab people wing their Arabian horse. When I say "paradise," you may think of that of the Bible or of the "Arabian Nights", but, no, the Paradise we are building up is definitely terrestrial, and is of a material nature. You, my Arabian friends, should come to my country and see how rapidly our Paradise is growing!

* * *

One afternoon we were invited to the Moqattam located up above the Citadel. A desert hill is very impressive to any one who sees it for the first time. There from the hill you command a wonderful view of the whole city, the border of the desert and the magnificent pyramids of Giza. How the groves, fields and houses border on the desert—that is really picturesque. And further on the other side, the endless desert fringes the sky! And

← *A passage inside the Great Pyramid of Cheops*

there the huge twin pyramids strikes one mute with wonder.

Twice I visited the pyramids of Giza, and I went inside that of Cheops. It simply defies description. And the Sphinx! For so many millenniums the gigantic creature has sat there. He has lost his nose. And because of whom? Napoleon, the Anixotic hero, made an adventure in Africia only to bite the dust in the end. Upon returning to Paris he clamoured loudly about his victory. And he was certain that he didn't tell any lie. He was perhaps a pious Christian. Taking to flight, he fell to blows with this veritable giant who glanced at him mutely but scornfully. "What? You dare look at me?" And Napoleon took up his gun on his running horse, and shot back at the horrible devil, and the bullet bit off its nose. But, the giant sat still, not even winking an eye! And when Napoleon boasted about his African victory at home, he lay in mind, of course, the broken nose of the Sphinx. And the historians describe Napoleon as a great man. Yes, a great man! And there are many such great men in history!

* * *

We met President Nasser and other leading personalities, and our main topic was always the promotion of friendship and cultural exchange between our two countries. And one day I made a call on Professor Fakhry, the well-known archeologist. Being an archeologist myself, that afternoon at Prof. Fakhry's was very pleasant to me. He spent several years in Germany, and Mrs. Fakhry is German. Prof. Fakhry had also spent a year in China giving lectures on Egyptian history. The Fakhrys are certainly very kind, hospitable people. Our chats started in English, but without realizing it we switch-

In front of a Pyramid and Sphinx (Second from right in the background is the author)





LABOUR AND LIFE

Photos by Choi Ryong Chul

THE Hwanghai Iron Works is a metallurgical centre. It is located in Songrim, some 50 kilometres south of Pyongyang. During the Korean War it was razed to the ground by the U.S. invaders. More than 2,760 bombs, large and small, and 3,480 odd incendiary bombs were dropped. But after the war it was rebuilt. Its equipment is better than before.

Above:

Chullima Work-team members striving for increased production. There are 8 Chullima Work-teams in the Hwanghai Iron Works

Below:

The Hwanghai Iron Works is located on the lower reaches of the Taidong River





At a workers' sanatorium accommodating 200 workers



Dance circle

The workers' store is always crowded with customers

Newly built workers' apartment houses



The workers fulfilled the First Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of schedule. And they over-fulfilled the plan for the first quarter of this year by 1.1 per cent. With the increase of wages and reduction of prices the living standards of the workers have been steadily improved. Compared with 1954, their monetary wages rose to 259.6 per cent in 1959. Large-scale housing construction is now under way. This



rehearsal



Performance of amateur orchestra

year more than 3,000 families will move into new flats. Nurseries and kindergartens will be added.

The state provides every working person with all the necessary conditions for a full and well-planned rest. Prior to the liberation a worker could never dream of living at resorts which were privately owned

The works' sportsmen start for Haejoo to participate in the spring tournament



The workers enjoy film and theatrical performance at the works' club house



by and accessible only to the wealthy.

Last year, some 4,500 workers of this iron works enjoyed holidays free of charge, at rest homes, summer camps and sanatoria. The works runs its own sanatorium. The theatre and cinema, amateur art ac-

Smelter Choo Sang Soo at his reading-room. He is Labour Hero and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly



At the workers' study-room



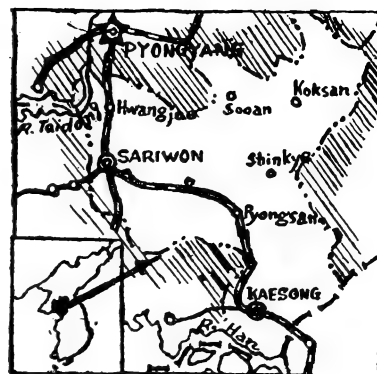
tivities, and sports—all this is part and parcel of the life of workers. The workers are broadening their educational, cultural and technical horizons at various courses, at vocational schools or by independent study. Thus a new type of worker has come into being in our land. They have keen social interests, versatile knowledge and a creative attitude toward their work.

To live more abundantly the workers are doing their best to hasten the completion of socialist construction.

A room for the study of the history of the Workers' Party of Korea where workers study the Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions



North Hwanghai Province



LOCATED in the central part of our country North Hwanghai Province has an area of approximately 8,400 square kilometres.

68 per cent of the total area of the province is mountainous.

From the point of view of the industrialization of the country, she holds an important place. The province abounds in mineral resources and building materials. Non-paddy and industrial crops also grow there in abundance.

With dense forests and a vast tract of pasture land stock-breeding, sericulture and pomiculture are promising.

Much has been written about the beautiful scenery of the province. There are many of scenic spots, among them the impressive Pakyun Falls, Mt. Jungbang called Mt. Hwanghai Diamond and the scenic

Yunam gorge where Pak Ji Won, an outstanding master of the school of practical science in the 18th century, lived.

NEW INDUSTRIES

Before liberation, the people of the province were ground down and exploited by the Japanese monopolists.

To get the highest possible profits, the Japanese capitalists built in 1917 an iron works in Songrim and a textile mill in Sariwon. Important mines were all in the hands of the Japanese.

Following the liberation, all these rich resources and industrial establishments served the people.

In barely 15 years a remarkable success was made in the economic construction. There are more than 300 large and small factories and enterprises.

Industrial production last year had grown 16 times

ed over to German, and began talking about university life in Germany of those days.

President Nasser invited us to Luxor, the famous city of historical remains. There in Luxor and her vicinity we visited many memorable spots. The valley of the tombs of the kings! The tombs of King Tutankhamen and others, Deir El Bahari the temple of Queen Hatshepsut and so on, and so on! And the Temple of Karnak! It is said that the buildings of the Temple of Karnak was done by twenty-three kings over a period of two thousand years, with Alexander the Great among them. The temple was once destroyed by earthquake. But, the present one is simply magnificent. There is no historical relic in the world comparable to Karnak! And there on the Nile, under

a sub-tropic sun on a winter day, with all the impressions of the awe-inspiring relics of a powerful ancient civilization, I became lost in a fathomless sea of thought. King Tutankhamen, his tomb, and a stupendous amount of precious articles taken out of his tomb are on exhibit at present in the Cairo Museum! There you see a dry rose almost five thousand years old. To me that was more interesting than the luxurious golden chairs. And there in Luxor where it has not rained for so many millenniums, you will find the Nile all the more beautiful. The Nile is Egypt, and Egypt is the Nile, they say; and certainly there is an irrefutable truth in it. And the magnificent temples of Karnak stand on the bank of the Nile!

From Egypt we flew to Syria,

and there in Syria, too, we saw many impressive historical spots. We visited the camp of refugees from Israel, and the disputed border. We saw the river Jordan, and the Sea of Galilee. We visited Aleppo, the biggest industrial city of Syria, and saw the citadel. On the way, we saw the great water mill of Homs—all of which left vivid memories. The hills we saw along the way were all completely barren. We learned that this was not owing to the climate, but to the reckless deforestation by the Turkish rulers.

In Damascus, we saw many historical places. That ancient city was most fascinating.

Reminiscences of my visit to Egypt and Syria are some of those things of beauty which remain "a joy forever."

that of 1946, the year immediately after liberation. To appreciate the significance of this growth, it need only be said that it now takes only 24 days to reach the output in value of 1946.

Probably the most impressive advance has been made in the field of iron and steel.

The modern Hwanghai Iron Works which was rehabilitated in the post-war period is located at Songrim. The production of rolled metals surpassed the highest level before liberation by several times. The capacity of its blast furnaces and coke ovens has doubled that under Japanese rule. All the conveying work has been mechanized or automated.

In addition to such large-scale iron works there is no small number of local factories which are turning out pig-iron. These have put spurs to the development of the national economy.

Thus the province has been turned into one of the centres of the ferrous metal industry of our country.

Every part of the province boasts its mines, for instance, the Holtong, Soan, Mannyun, Byuckmi, Songrim Mines.

But there is something even more important in the province, and that is the birth of new factories after the Korean war—the February 8 Madong Cement Factory with an annual capacity of 400,000 tons, the largest one in our country, built with part of the free aid given by the Soviet people, a tractor repair factory, the Sariwon Rope Factory, the Sariwon Block Yard and others.

Along with the growth of the central industry, another significant feature is the steady develop-

ment of local industry.

The figures are eloquent testimony of industrial development of the province. The number of local factories jumped from 66 in 1958 to 219 at the end of 1959.

All this new development has created a big demand for transport. The new railway line connecting Samdung with Sepo, Jihari with Pyung-san covering a total length of more than 188 kilometres is nearing completion.

ADVANCING AGRICULTURE

Before liberation, more than 60 per cent of the arable land was in the hands of landed gentry, Japanese and national traitors—a triple alliance that kept the peasants in dire poverty.

Most of the people had to make their living by farming, but they had no their own land.

Those who remained on the land were reduced to eating husks. Mouldering, insanitary mud huts were the main housing.

Only after the people took the political power in their hands following the country's liberation was it possible to wipe out the centuries-old poverty of peasants.

The completion of socialist agricultural co-operativization by the end of August, 1958, ushered in yet another stage. The amalgamation of the co-ops into one according to each ri (the lowest administrative unit)—in which agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, pomiculture and sericulture were brought under unified management—spurred production as never before. At present there are 19 agricultural co-operatives on an average in one county.

The province is taking advantage of favourable geographical conditions to develop industrial crops, fruit growing and livestock breeding.

With a vast tract of grass land and mountain slopes, mild climate and abundant natural fodder, the province offers good prospects for stock-breeding. Medicinal herbs and ginseng, special products of the province, are cultivated on a large scale.

In the eastern part of the province artificial methods were widely applied in cultivating various medicinal herbs as well as ginseng.

The renowned Hwangjoo apple and yellow-leaf tobacco are highly appreciated in foreign lands.

The Ujidon irrigation project which will bring 34,000 jungbo



All field work is done by machines (at the Hwagok Agricultural Co-operative, Suhhung County, North Hwanghai Province)

under water is nearing completion. This project will bring about an epoch-making change in the development of agriculture of the province.

The output of agricultural products continues to rise every year. In 1959 the output of rice alone increased 3 times over the 1944 figure. There is also a considerable growth in the output of industrial crops and special products.

With the rising production, the livelihood of the inhabitants is being improved. The old threat of starvation is now gone for ever.

Take the old man named Li Ja Moon of the Korean-Mongolian Friendship Agricultural Co-operative in Bongsan County, who served the landed gentry for 13 years before liberation, for instance. Last year, he got a large income, 9 tons of grain and 1,300 won in cash. This year he sold 4.2 tons of spare grain to the state.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Before liberation the province had only 2 middle schools and one technical school. But liberation brought an astounding change in education.

There are now one college, 9 higher technical schools, 16 senior middle schools, 192 junior middle schools and 29 technical schools with an enrolment of more than 170,000.

In times gone by the people here knew little of culture. But the province has a theatre and 25 cinemas. Every factory and enterprise has its own workers' club, libraries and sports grounds.

Let us take so vital a matter as public health. Recent years have witnessed further improvement of the public health and medical services. The people have at their disposal a broad network of hospitals and clinics. There are now 23 hospitals including one provincial-run hospital and 271 clinics. There is no village without a clinic. And nurseries and kindergartens are to be seen everywhere in the province.

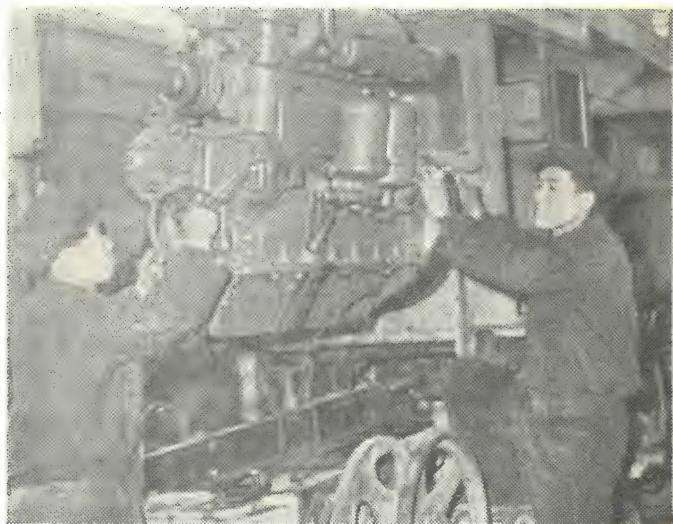
The material and cultural standard of the people keeps rising. The monetary wages of factory and office workers in 1959 had already surpassed the level envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan period (1957-61). This inevitably led to a further increase of purchasing power of the people. The turnover of retail commodities of state-owned and co-operative organizations in 1959 increased to 136 per cent as against 1958.

The achievements of North Hwanghai Province are great indeed and the people have every reason to be proud of their achievements.

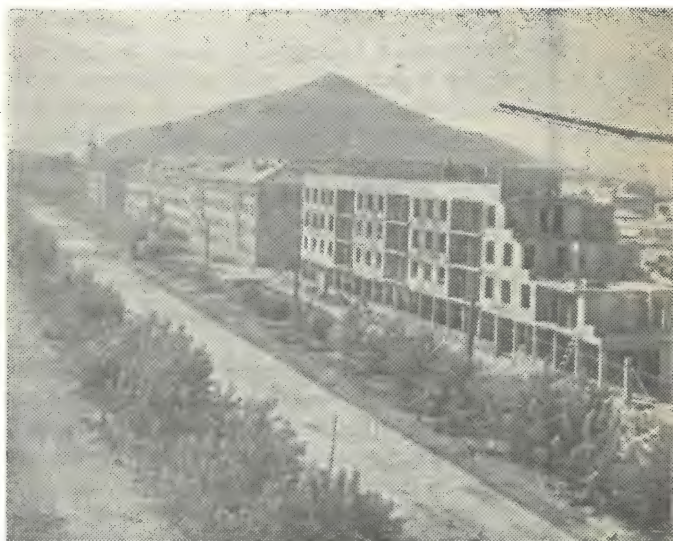
They know that now, freed completely from oppres-

sion and exploitation, whatever they do will add to the realization of peaceful unification of the country and of a socialist society in which happiness is shared by all. In this respect, North Hwanghai Province is a good window through which to watch the regeneration of a country steeped in backwardness a short 15 years ago.

HUH SUNG BIN



Workers repairing tractors in the Sariwon Tractor Repair Factory



New dwelling houses are going up in Sariwon

Outstanding Revolutionary

PAK DAL

Comrade Pak Dal, ardent communist passed away to our grief on April 1 at the age of fifty. He had devoted his whole life to the struggle for the freedom and independence of our country and the liberation of the working people.

He was born on December 28, 1910, in a poor peasant's family in Baikwon-dong, Duksan Sub-county, Kiljoo County, North Hamkyung Province.

Comrade Pak Dal began his revolutionary activity for the independence of the fatherland and the cause of the working class in a most difficult period when suppression by Japanese imperialism was at its height.

He took part in the revolutionary movement from his early days. From 1929 to 1931, he was carrying on his revolutionary work as a member of anti-Japanese organizations, the "Myungsung Scouts," Kapsan Youth League," etc., and aroused the rising generation to revolutionary activity.

After the late Comrade Pak Dal organized in March, 1935, together with his comrades-in-arms, the "Kapsan Underground Committee", a communist organization, with anti-Japanese public organizations under its wing. He worked hard to expand the revolutionary ranks, popularizing revolutionary ideology among the broad popular masses in defiance of cruel suppression by the Japanese imperialists.

Even though he was arrested and thrown into prison on several occasions in the period from 1931 to 1935, he never yielded and never ceased his revolutionary fight.

He joined the Communist Party in May, 1937.

As a faithful comrade-in-arms of Kim Il Sung, he actively participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, while rallying the revolutionary forces of our people at home.

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, in 1937 January he reorganized the "Kapsan Underground Committee" into the "Kapsan National Liberation Union."

As the leader of the "Korean National Liberation Union," he enlarged its ranks by sending underground workers to different parts of the country, reinforced its ranks by training communists, and organized and mobilized the patriotic people of all walks of life in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

On September 23, 1938, he was arrested by the Japanese police. The police subjected him to all kinds of indescribably cruel torture and sentenced him to death. But no torture, however cruel it was, could break his inflexible fighting spirit. This great revolutionary carried on his persistent struggle even in the prison.

Comrade Pak Dal was released from prison on August 15, 1945, following the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army. Though he was confined to bed for 15 years following liberation due to a serious wounds inflicted by the cruel torture of the Japanese imperialists, he maintained his fighting spirit to the end. At all times, he warmly supported the correct line of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, manifested keen interest in all questions concerning the construction of the fatherland and did his best for the education of the younger generation. In spite of his serious illness, he wrote a number of books such as "Along the Path Blazed by the October Revolution," "After the First Meeting," "More Valuable Than Life Is the Fatherland," "The Dawn," and so forth.

The whole life of the late Comrade Pak Dal was full of his revolutionary struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the liberation of the working people. From the first day he began his revolutionary activity to his death, he was loyal to our Party and people.

Though Comrade Pak Dal is no longer with us, his burning revolutionary spirit will live forever in the hearts of our people.

May Day in Deep Forest

BAIK HAK RIM

IN the early April of 1939, the units of the Sixth Division of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which had been operating in different districts of Northeast China gathered at Peitatingtzu of Changpai County upon the order of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

It was already spring—young green shoots had sprouted on sunny hillside, but patches of snow were still to be seen in the shade of rocks.

Spring brought joy to us, the anti-Japanese partisans, who had successfully made a difficult winter march. More, we were happy to meet after several months' separation from each other, all more tempered and with high morale.

We were overjoyed when we learned that in that spring, the most advantageous season of the year for partisan warfare, an offensive was planned under the command of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We were all in high morale, ready to start the spring offensive with the attack on Chiatsaishui on April 8. By this action, we gave the lie to the enemy's false propaganda that the Korean partisans had been "wiped out," roused the people to the anti-Japanese struggle and struck terror into the hearts of the enemy. With the watchword "Let's Greet May Day with Big Victories!" we dealt heavy blows to the enemy, captured a large amount of war supplies, and smashed one of its bases for mopping-up operations.

After the raid on the 15th Taokou on April 26, Marshal Kim Il Sung went to Matengchang of Hsiaotesui, where he ordered the units to take a rest and called an officers' meeting.

Having gone over to the spring offensive immediately after the difficult winter march, we were all very tired on the eve of the scheduled advance into the Japanese colonialist-ruled homeland.

In view of this situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung suggested a colourful celebrations of May Day in order to ensure the soldiers rest and stimulate their morale. At the close of the meeting, the Marshal referred to the detailed programme of May Day celebrations.

The partisan billets in the forest of Matengchang were seething with animation on the eve of the holiday.

Political commissars were busily going around arranging mass recreation; some soldiers were engrossed in making paper flowers; in the mess hall cooks were hurrying about preparing tasty holiday dishes; and others were building an open-air rostrum for the holiday celebration.

A simple banquet was held here and there in the forest. A worker from a lumber station and the peasants from the 15th Taokou were invited to the banquet at the headquarters.

We orderlies at the headquarters, too, had a couple of drinks.

I slipped out of the banquet hall into the yard. Merry singing, laughter and the sound of flute and harmonica poured from the soldiers' quarters.

Quite some time after the banquet was over, Marshal Kim Il Sung came out of the tent into the yard. The noise had died down and the environs had become calm. The eleven-day-old moon was hanging over the top boughs of the larch trees in the western valley, and stars were twinkling over the land south of the Yalu river bordering on Korea. The Marshal turned his eyes to the south. He was apparently thinking either of the fellow countrymen suffering under the colonialists' tyranny or of the plan of the scheduled advance into the homeland overridden by the colonialists.

The Marshal went from tent to tent seeing for himself that all was well with the soldiers. When he found a soldier who had got out from under the blanket, the Marshal personally pulled the blanket over him.

Back to his tent after the round of the soldiers' quarters the Marshal went to the table, sat down and opened a book. In such case when he started reading a book late in the evening he would sit up until dawn.

Morning broke and it was May Day.

Soldiers of the Guard Company came to the headquarters with the scarlet paper flowers they had made, and pinned one of them on the Marshal's lapel.

Delegates of workers and peasants, and all the men and officers were wearing scarlet paper flowers on their lapels. Placards with the words: "Workers of all countries, unite!" and "Long live the Korean revolution!" were put up on either sides of the makeshift rostrum and red flags and banners of varied colour were fluttering in the gentle wind of May. When Marshal Kim Il Sung, officers, representatives of soldiers and delegates of the local people appeared on the rostrum, we welcomed them at the word of command of Comrade Oh Joong Sup, commander of the 7th Regiment.

The meeting opened with the singing of a song dedicated to the workers' holiday.

Highly proud of ourselves over the fact that we were standing on an advance post of the international labour movement, we sang the song lustily.

Marshal Kim Il Sung took the floor amid the thunderous cheers of the attendants. With a smile on his face, the eyes revealing his high intelligence, the Marshal looked around at the soldiers.

The air shook with applause when the Marshal greeted the men and officers and the delegates of local people on the occasion of the holiday of the workers throughout the world.

The Marshal spoke of the origin of May Day and its historic significance. Then he dwelled on the growth and development of the international labour movement, especially the triumph of the socialist revolution in the great Soviet Union, political situation in Korea and the Korean revolution.

Referring in the last part of his speech to the tasks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Marshal Kim Il Sung said that the Japanese colonialists were arresting, jailing and slaughtering the Korean people who, inspired by the national liberation struggle of the anti-Japanese partisans, had started joining the revolutionary organizations, and suppressing the revolutionary tide which had begun to surge following the victorious battles of Bocheonbo and other districts and owing to the activities of the revolutionaries at home. The Japanese colonialists had enacted heinous laws, increased the strength of police and were forbidding the Koreans to use their mother tongue. The Marshal went on: The anti-Japanese partisans must clear away the dark clouds hovering over the land of Korea, stimulate the people, stir up their hope and conviction of victory, demonstrate that the Korean people, far from being cowed, were full of the strong determination to win national liberation. To accomplish these tasks, Marshal Kim Il Sung said, the People's Revolutionary Army was shortly to cross the

Yalu into the homeland overridden by the colonialists, and the soldiers should display an unparalleled gallantry in the fight against the Japanese imperialists.

Thunderous applause arose when Marshal Kim Il Sung wound up his speech. All the attendants were confident that final victory was theirs and fully determined to overcome all the difficulties and fight for victory in disregard of sacrifice at any cost.

I was much moved, and looked back on the difficult path we had traversed. The previous winter, for example, we were pursued throughout the season by tens of thousands of enemy troops and there was time when we were short of food supply for more than a month. The enemy even brought aircraft into action.

The weather was severe, 40 degrees below zero, and we had to make our way through heavy snow, sometimes over a man's head. When the supply of food ran out we ate snow. That we went through such difficulties undaunted and won victory was possible only because we were guided by the invincible Marxism-Leninism and were convinced that the enemy was doomed to collapse.

We were immensely inspired by the fact that socialism had won in the vast land of the Soviet Union comprising one-sixth of the world's territory, and that the Chinese brothers were on our side in the fight against the common enemy.

With firm conviction of victory, we fought under the outstanding command of Marshal Kim Il Sung, bringing into full play our might and helping each other in the spirit of warm comradeship.

During the meeting, I glanced at the comrades-in-arms and read in their faces conviction of victory and firm determination to devote themselves to the cause of national liberation. We men and officers who were united under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, had one and the same thought.

Comrade An Kyung Suk took the floor and speaking for us men and officers expressed the resolve to fight for the accomplishment of the revolutionary tasks set by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Next speaker was the delegate of workers.

A man of sturdy build with dark complexion, he looked down from the rostrum at the partisan fighters. "Dear partisans!" he began his speech in a tone filled with emotion.

I saw tears welling up in his eyes.

He stood for a while without words. Then after brushing away the tears he continued to speak.

"Dear partisans, I'm so deeply moved that I can never forget this occasion... I'll remember for all time what I've seen, heard and learned here.

"I want to go with you... But Marshal Kim Il Sung has told me I have more important tasks to carry out

back in my town. Even though I am not fighting alongside you, my heart will always be with you..

"I urge you to drive the enemy out of our country at an early date.

"I'll translate into action what I've learned here and put into effect the words of Marshal Kim Il Sung. I assure you of my positive aid..."

In his speech the workers' delegate repeated several times he would not fail to put into effect the Marshal's words reposing all his faith on the People's Revolutionary Army.

Listening to his speech, like all other comrades-in-arms, I realized once again what a weighty task we had to accomplish, and renewed my resolve to be more gallant in the coming operations in the colonialist-dominated homeland.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, with a smile, shook hands with the workers' delegate when he came down from the rostrum. The Marshal was talking to him and judging from the light that shone in the worker's eyes he must have been speaking words of encouragement.

The representative of peasants, too, congratulated

us on our victory and conveyed the resolve of peasants to aid in every way the People's Revolutionary Army by sending food.

The May Day celebration meeting in the deep forest demonstrated the militant solidarity of the finest sons of Korea with the workers of all countries and the fighting power of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

A performance of song and dance was given after the meeting.

Every year during the harsh anti-Japanese partisan warfare we celebrated May Day with high morale and held a simple banquet. But the holiday was most colourfully celebrated in 1939 with the partisans all in high spirits.

A few days later, under Marshal Kim Il Sung's command we men and officers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army broke through the line of strict border guards of the Japanese colonialists and made our way into Korea. We marched in broad daylight from Kapsan to Moosan, where we successfully carried out our combat mission.



"Marshal Kim Il Sung Addressing the Meeting in Celebration of May Day in 1939 in Changpai County"

Oil painting by Ki Woong

Miners' Revolt in Shinheung Colliery



LI JONG HYUN

After the occupation of Korea in 1910, preparing for an invasion of the continent, the Japanese imperialists resorted to every possible means to exploit and oppress the Korean people. They put various kinds of malignant laws into effect, reinforced their army and police, organized and expanded intelligence corps to check the revolutionary struggle of the patriotic people including the progressive workers and peasants.

From the closing years of the '20s to the beginning of the '30s, facing the acute economic crisis, the Japanese capitalists threw hundreds of thousands of workers out of employment and their exploitation of workers became unbearably cruel.

While prices were sky-rocketing, wages kept decreasing. The work-day was extended to 12-16 hours. More, all possible means such as payment in advance, amercement, compulsory savings and payment in exchange for a voucher were devised to grind down the workers.

The Korean working people were subjected to extreme poverty and unbearable oppression. There remained no other way for them but to fight back the enemy.

The revolutionary struggle of workers, peasants, youth and students against the oppressors and exploiters became more positive and stubborn than it had ever been.

A general strike in Wonsan participated in by 3,000 workers, which continued for several months from around the end of 1928 to the beginning of 1929, was a landmark of fresh upsurge in the revolutionary labour movement at home.

Their heroic struggle inspired greatly the workers in all parts of the country. Entering the year 1930, the strikes, demonstrations and revolts of workers became more frequent and vigorous. In spite of sanguinary oppression by the Japanese police, workers led by communists held May Day demonstrations in Seoul, Pyongyang, Pusan, Taegu, Incheon, Wonsan, Chungjin, Hamheung, Junjoo, Masan, Kimhae, etc. Their slogans were "Workers of All Countries, Unite!" "Down with Japanese Imperialism!"

and "Long Live Independence of Korea!" Thus revolutionary upsurge swept the whole country.

It was under such circumstances that the strike of miners of the Shinheung Colliery, South Hamkyung Province, took place.

Workers of the colliery guided by communists had been preparing for organizing a revolutionary trade union.

Their plan was to have a May Day celebration, and organize the trade union on that occasion.

They were to gather in the Keumsoo-dong valley near the colliery on May 2 which was a holiday for them. However, having learned the workers' plan, the management of the mine threatened workers by saying, "Anybody who participates in the gathering will be discharged."

Despite this, about two hundreds gathered there on that day. The colliery management mobilized terrorists to disturb the meeting. Terrorists beat and injured those who were going to the meeting place and tore down the paper on which the order of proceeding of the meeting was written.

Furious at such an injustice, over 500 miners went on a strike at six next morning and conducted a demonstration.

A strike committee was organized and thorough plans were drawn up. Under the guidance of the committee, a 12-point demand, including wage rise, enforcement of 8-hour day, non-interference on the organization of trade union, etc. was handed to the management, urging an answer by noon of the day.

The management, however, telephoned to the police in Hamheung for help. At the report, over 100 policemen and terrorists came to help suppress the workers and bring them to their knees. These capitalists' hirelings suppressed the workers by arms, arrested and imprisoned leading workers. They drove the workers' families out of the dwelling houses built by the colliery owner.

The management said that it would discharge the participants in the strike, and dispatched strike-breakers. But the workers were stubborn in their

struggle. They conducted demonstrations every day. The strike committee even prepared provisions for a protracted struggle.

The news spread throughout the country in a short span of time and the entire workers of the country supported and encouraged in a nation-wide movement the miners on strike. The workers' representatives from Hamheung, Wonsan, Hongwun and Yungheung came to encourage them, and the neighbouring peasants brought provisions, fuel and money to the strike committee.

The oppression by the police and the conciliatory measures taken by the management were of no use. In face of the bold front put by the workers the management had no choice but to offer to negotiate. After repeated talks, the management could not but accept the workers' demands on some points including the organization of trade union and no dismissal of workers who had taken part in the strike. Hereupon an end was put to the strike. This was on May 12 of the year.

From May 13, the workers with the progressive workers in the van set about organizing trade union. But the management never sat idle watching the majority of the miners rally under the trade union. The owner of the mine did not hesitate to declare the trade union to be null and void and discharged over 10 progressive workers for no reason. The miners were treated even more cruelly. Such notorious perfidy of the management stirred the workers' blood.

At last, the miners mapped out a plan for a positive struggle against these robbers. They discussed the matter in secret for several days and decided to start a revolt. Seven storming parties and three parties of watchmen were formed.

At night of June 22, over 100 workers with the activists in the van gathered in the neighbouring forests with hammers, axes, picks, shovels and bars in hands. Before dawn next morning they cut the electric wires, throwing everything into darkness. Then they attacked all at once the office, machine room, dwelling houses of pro-Japanese and reactionary superintendents. They fought several thousand armed police who were rushed to the scene. They fought heroically, but were no match for such number of policemen armed to the teeth.

The revolt of the miners was suppressed, but it was of great significance because it took place at such a time when the fascist oppression by the Japanese imperialists was aggravating. Through the struggle, the entire working people learned much and accumulated experiences.

In response to the Shinheung miners' revolt, revolts took place in various parts of the country. The revolutionary appeals and handbills, called upon

the people to support and follow the miners of the Shinheung Colliery, were scattered in Hamheung, Wonsan and other places.

On July 3, workers of Riwon and Chulsan rose up in revolt. The strike of workers of the Pyongyang Rubber Factory which had started at the beginning of August turned into a revolt in the closing days of the month. In September, about 2,000 workers of the Pusan Textile Company went on strike.

Even according to the doctored figure, during the one year of 1930, there were 160 strikes, participated in by 18,972 workers.

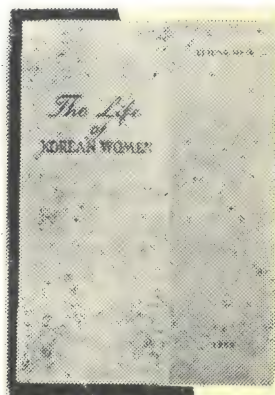
The struggle of the Korean working class showed a fresh upsurge in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the '30s.

Today our working class which has inherited the Party's revolutionary tradition formed in the period of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in the '30s is displaying to the full its revolutionary spirit and heroism in the struggle for the country's peaceful unification and socialist construction in the northern part of the country.

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More Machines Go to Co-ops

LI DONG KEUN

In front of a factory building, we met young women workers oiling farm machines and implements and humming a cheerful tune.

This is the Sariwon Farm Machine Plant in North Hwanghai Province, not far to the south of Pyongyang. The whole place is buzzing with the sounds of engines and hammers to produce over 50,000 farm machines and implements of all sorts ahead of schedule.

An old peasant stood intently watching a girl worker working on a plough-share.

"Please, tell me how many plough-shares you can produce a day!"

She replied proudly, "More than 400."

"Really!"

The peasant was struck with admiration. That was natural, because only a few years ago there was no farm machine factory in North Hwanghai Province and so the peasants there had never seen farm machines being made.

At first, the plant had to confine itself to the repair of farm machines.

But under the new condition in which co-operativization has been completed and the technical revolution rolls on in the rural villages, an urgent

task of helping mechanization of agriculture is set before the workers of the plant.

"It was a pressing task for us to supply large quantities of farm machines and tools to the countryside. To do this we had to install much more equipment. But we did not even have a good lathe."

This was what factory manager Su Koo Bum told us. He went on:

"But the workers came out as one, and set up equipment on their own. Have a look at those machines! Those loudly pounding spring-hammers, turning lathes and planers were all made by their own hands. They manufactured 45 machine-tools in half a year. The mystery about machines and technique was smashed to pieces."

The results they achieved by carrying on the movement for multiplying machine-tools. Next we went to the casting shop.

Casting workers were carrying melted iron in their vessels to moulding places, while a few workers were hurriedly mixing anthracite and clay with large shovels.

Factory manager Su Koo Bum explained:

"We got stuck with the question of fuel in operat



*At the Sariwon
Tractor Repair
Factory*

ing a cupola. We had to have coke, but it was difficult to get coke. We hardly knew what to do. Then one day veteran smelter Kang Chul Sang said to me, "The peasants are waiting for more farm machines, so we just cannot sit around. We should adopt some invention."

Thus they introduced the method of melting iron with anthracite.

The manager was interrupted by the sudden sound of a machine. Then anthracite bars came through the machine and a thin blade cut it into cakes.

A worker held up one of the cakes and threw it to the surface of a sheet iron. But the cake did not crack.

The manager explained it: Kang Chul Sang made the machine. The cakes are made of 90 per cent of anthracite and 10 per cent of clay, and two fan blasts were attached to the kiln on both sides. The machine makes 7,000 coal cakes an hour. Each cake weighs 70 grammes. Now with the anthracite cakes they melt 2-3 tons more iron than when coke was used.

Next, we entered the forging shop where small hoes were made. A heavy spring-hammer made by metal worker Ro Dong Bin was working busily. He took only three days to make it.

We met smelter Kang Chul Sang and metal worker Ro Dong Bin at the construction site of converter.

"What? . . . Did you say I am a technician? It is more than I deserve. It was a task set by the Party before us, so I only did my duty. And I was a peasant in the past, so I wanted to help the peasant," old Kang Chul Sang said in a modest way, smoothing his beards.

When we returned to the manager's office, a clerk came into the office. He reported to the manager that the production of 20,000 plough-shares was finished by that day, and that from the next day they would turn out fodder cutters and weeder on a full scale.

"We are working in a high spirit for aiding agriculture. By doing so, can the peasants harvest greater yields and the country will prosper. Peasants often call on us to say a few nice words about production of farm machines and give us some good ideas. In this way, the worker-peasant alliance will be further strengthened."

These were the words of the manager.

NEWS ON RETURNEES FROM JAPAN

Research worker KIM JONG RYUL

Kim Jong Ryul is a young scientist who is doing research work for the Engineering Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K. He returned to the fatherland on the first boat.

In Japan he graduated from the Aichi University and the architectural department of the Nagoya Polytechnical Institute. Though he graduated from two institutes he had little chance to continue his research work, nor did he have a regular job.

He has been interested in making "high-speed pure-water electrolytic filter" at the Tokai Tinning Industry Company which belonged to his father. He worked for four years with little success.

He was resolved, however, to continue the research work in the fatherland. He made his mind to return home as quickly as possible.

When he returned home he was given a post at the Engineering Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences. And the Institute provided him with every condition for his scientific work. Then two assistants were appointed to help him in his work.

In a brief space of time at the Institute he could almost finish experiments on "high-speed pure-water electrolytic filter."

When his research work is completed, the results will serve to improve the water supply system to the populations of towns and the countryside.

Historian CHOI KIL SUNG

"Upon returning to the fatherland I resumed my research in the Academy of Sciences as I wished. I am more convinced than ever that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government highly value scientists."

This is what Choi Kil Sung, a returnee from Tokyo, said.

Now he is with the History Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences, doing research, under the ten-year general plan of the scientific development



of the D.P.R.K., on the Korea's history of the middle age, his specialized field. He is particularly interested in the process of development of feudal relations. He has chosen the theme "Characteristics of the Peasant Revolts in the 12th and 13th Centuries" for his 1960 research plan.

"I can devote all my energy to my research work, because I am provided with everything I need for my study and for living. And this I could not even dream in Japan," said Choi Kil Sung.

A Japanese wife YAMANAKA SUZUKO

Metallurgical engineer Choi Hyun Tai, a first group returnee, is a research worker at the laboratory at the Kim Chaik Iron Works in Chungjin.

Recently his wife, a Japanese, named Yamana-ka Suzuko sent a copy of her letter to her family in Japan to this magazine.

The letter reads in part:

My husband was given a post at the Kim Chaik Iron Works in Chungjin as he wished.

When the boats carrying the first group of repatriates arrived in Chungjin the whole city was mantled in white snow. Here winter sets in November and lasts until March. And Chungjin is one of the coldest places in Korea. But the people say that in summer the city becomes a nice resort.

We live in a well-furnished house.

When we moved into the house all neighbour women came out to meet us. Shaking my hand they said "We are your friends." I was deeply touched. I will never forget that day.

Already we have been in this house four months and I don't feel out of place at all.

Hyun Tai goes every day to the iron works and his brother is studying at the Chungjin Medical Institute staying at the dormitory. Brother likes his new life very much too. Our son is in a kindergarten not far from the house. He is making many new friends.

As we settle down, I would like to tell the Korean nationals in Japan:

"Everything is ready for you, so hurry to the fatherland as quickly as possible."



Spring

PAK PAL YANG 

NOW Moranbong in Pyongyang is in full bloom of spring. The pine groves on the hill look greener than ever. And the never-ending Taidong River freed from the tight grip of winter ice flows peacefully along as if singing the praise of the freedom of our epoch.

Spring!

Indeed this is a peaceful spring.

Wasn't it only a short seven or eight years ago that formations of the enemy aircraft hovered over this river and bombed this hill 24 hours a day? However, our people won victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and we enjoy now this spring day in peace and happiness.

After the truce the war wounds were healed rapidly. And the heroic city of Pyongyang is being built into a magnificent, modern city at the speed of Chullima (winged horse).

But this city is not the only one rebuilt in this way. The same is true of every city and village throughout the country.

Then large factories and enterprises were built and the rural economy was socialized. In short, our country has been turned into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural one, and all these achievements were unthinkable apart from peace.

Such being the case, our people stand firmly against war and resolutely champion peace.

Because of this peaceable and happy life our compatriots have been coming home from Japan since the closing days of last year. From the first to the 12th repatriation ships have brought more than twelve thousand returnees from Japan. The people refused to go to South Korea where the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, their henchmen, cling on to the war policy and the people are suffering under the worst living conditions in the 4,000 year history of the country.

Our era is a triumphal era of the idea of peace. The idea of peace is victorious all over the world like the warm spring setting in after a severe winter. No imperialist aggressors can suppress the people's aspiration for peace.

The Korean people have been striving for the peaceful unification of their fatherland. The Korean people do not wish to see another war and the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves by a means of negotiation between North and South and by fair, democratic all-Korea elections without any foreign interference so as to establish a united government.

Our Government has more than once advanced peaceful proposals and more than once offered to send a great amount of rice, clothes and other daily necessities without compensation to relieve the unfortunate in South Korea.

Furthermore, the our Government has proposed repeatedly economic exchange, postal communication, scientific and cultural intercourse and free travel of non-military personnel between the North and South for bringing about better understanding and accelerating the country's unification.

However, the U.S. imperialists who occupy the southern part of our country and Syngman Rhee, their henchman, have turned a deaf ear to all these fair proposals. On the contrary, they are tightening up the colonial enslavement policy. Moreover, persistently pursuing the war policy, they have been violating flagrantly the Korean Armistice Agreement. Their military strength and arms are expanded, new-type weapons keep flowing into South Korea, atomic war maneuvers are being waged, missile bases have been set up, and guided missiles launched in South Korea.

But the "strength" policy, the rotten club

which they are brandishing, scares no one. The voice of peace coming from every corner of the world is rising and the united forces of the people for peace are stronger than the war forces.

The imperialist aggressors who clamour for war had better realize that peace forces are decisively triumphing. They must realize also that the socialist, peace camp is gaining in strength with every passing day and that its science and culture is far ahead of that of out-dated capitalism. It is necessary for them to realize that we are living in an era when rockets revolve round the globe and the U.S.S.R. emblem landed on the moon.

A reckless fire-play on their part would reduce themselves to ashes.

The peaceful unification of Korea lies, first of all, in the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea. Therefore the voice of the 30 million Korean people and the entire people of good will the world over demand that the U.S. occupation troops get out of South Korea.

The war policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists is bankrupt and the peaceful unification of our fatherland will certainly be achieved, for the idea and forces of peace are gaining in strength with every passing day.

That our compatriots are returning home from Japan is a prelude to the day of our reunion with South Korean brothers.

No force in the world can hinder the democratic unity of a homogeneous people and the peaceful unification of the country. Korea will be unified peacefully by us as certainly as spring comes to our land.

Spring!

It is a spring of peace, spring of construction, spring of freedom and happiness. And the peaceful unification is not far off.





A Miner's Son



After four hours through deep valleys from Danchun, South Hamkyung Province, my train arrived in Kumduk.

Here the Kumduk mine is located. This region is about 1,600 metres above the sea-level.

When I stood on the platform I faced a hill dotted with white houses. There were also rows of three-storey apartment buildings built along a little brook, where the land leveled out a bit.

I found the manager's office in the center of the village. When I asked for Cho Doo Sil, a clerk told me that he had gone up to the Namsa pit the previous evening.

Before coming to Kumduk I had heard from many people, it would be hard to catch the manager of the mine, Cho Doo Sil, Labour Hero. So without losing any time, I headed for the Namsa pit.

I followed the winding path up the mountain for about an hour before I reached the Namsa pit office. But the manager was not there either. He had gone to the Youth pit about two hours earlier. So I climbed more mountains for about two kilometres.

"The manager is inside the pit some place. I'll try to locate him."

This was what Kim Kwang Won of the Youth pit said as he picked up the phone.... After a bit of phoning he told me that the manager had been in the pit but after checking the mined ore, he gone up to the South pit. Again! By this time I was pretty tired from the mountain climbing. And I knew if I followed him he would not be there by the time I get there. So, I decided to wait for him at the miners' rest room.

Then Kim Kwang Won told me:

"The manager spends half the day on the mountains. He covers every mountain. Do you know what we call him? A hawk! But don't ever think he just make the round as a routine. He knows the pits just like the palm of his hand. So whenever a question comes up he knows what the cause is and what is to be done about it.

"Some time ago a few miners gathered around a wall-face talking about whether they should continue drilling as the vein seemed to be nearing its end. The manager came around and looked at the face carefully. Then he said a few more metres of drilling would lead to a bigger vein. And you ask what school he is a graduate of? Well, the man coming here knows better than anyone else about our manager. He grew up with him. Let him tell you." Kim Kwang Won pointed to a man who was coming up towards us. I was introduced to him and told him why I was at the mine. His name was Ryang Chang Rok, a work team leader. Here is what he told me:

"We spent our childhood in this mine. His father and mine were miners. Before we were ten years old we had to go to mountains to collect firewood. When we were 15 years old we started working in the mine. At first we carried lunch boxes to the superintendents and foremen. Afterwards we pushed the pit trolleys, weighing about two tons each. For nearly twelve years we pushed them everyday. But for no reason at all, the foremen poured abuse on us and lashed our backs with whips. At the end of the day, our whole body ached. Every time Cho Doo Sil would encourage me. 'Come on now, we got to be tough. Otherwise the foremen will treat us worse yet.' He was one year younger than I but much stronger.

"When the country's liberation came we wanted to become drillers. Within a few months after we be-

Photo: Cho Doo Sil in a pit

came drillers, Cho Doo Sil's name was on the lips of the people. At the time, a driller usually drilled 7 to 9 metres a day, but Cho Doo Sil drilled usually 15 metres in a shift.

"So I tried hard not to fall behind. A hot competition was kept going between him and me. If I came 20 minutes before the work time, on the following day he would come 25 minutes early to get ready for the day's work. If it took me three minutes to transfer the drilling machine he would do it in two minutes... At any rate, we drilled more than three times. We just couldn't go beyond that figure. Then we realized that to do better we had to know more. We had to study. So far we had achieved some success by getting things ready for the work earlier than others and here and there we saved a little time. But there was a limit in these things. And to go forward we had to acquire knowledge. But we had never gone to school.

"One day I told Cho Doo Sil: 'Doo Sil, I think we should go to the adult school. Of course, I wanted to learn very much. But how could we go to the adult school where there were so many young girls and old women?' Doo Sil said: 'It is no shame for us. We couldn't go to school because we had no money.' He almost dragged me to the school. Before two months had passed, we began to read newspapers, then eventually books on technology.

"In the meantime, our constant concern was how we could drill more so that we could turn out more ore. At that time drillers thought the more blasts one made the more ore he would get. And blasting, for the most part, was done at random.

"But Cho Doo Sil realized this was a wrong ap-



Manager Cho Doo Sil with his old co-worker Ryang Chang Rok

proach. He examined his blasting method. After each blast he studied the results carefully. Gradually he learned the results vary depending on the composition of rocks, positions and angles of blasts. From the technological books he learned how to distinguish rock compositions and about the blasting power of dynamite.... Eventually he found a way of getting more ore with less blasts. Though Cho Doo Sil's idea meant a big saving in labour and material, the method was not accepted at first. The management questioned the efficiency of the method, and drillers thought it was too much trouble because they had to study and learn many things to improve their work.

"I, too, thought he was after making a name for himself. The miners complained that Cho Doo Sil's idea would shrink their pay envelopes as, by his method, there would be fewer blasts. At the time the miners were paid according to the depth of each blast. Had Cho Doo Sil thought of himself only, he would have put aside his idea. But he put the interests of the people above his. So he stuck to his idea. No hardship and backbiting would deter him from his determination.

"Then in March, 1948, a big question came up at the mine. In the south pit, an important 140-metre long pit, the miners hit a stubborn rock-formation and drilling machines could do no more than three metres where they had been doing eight metres before. It looked almost impossible to complete the year's quotas at that speed. They tried everything but with little success. At the end, Kim Chul Joon, headman of the pit, called Cho Doo Sil. Kim Chul Joon had made some study of the latter's method. When Cho tried out his method he got 65 tons of ore at the first blast, and 75 tons in the next. You can imagine how surprised everybody was... I too realized how wrong I was and from that day on I started using his new method. I worked with him to develop the method.

"When the U.S.-inspired Syngman Rhee clique started the war, I went to the army while he remained behind to ensure the war time production. Then the news reached me on the front that Cho Doo Sil had brought down 227 tons of ore at one blast. When he was made Labour Hero I was simply overjoyed as if the honour had come to me.

"When I came back to the mine after the war, I found him getting bigger results with his systematic blast method and high speed drilling. We elected him deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Just think of it, a miner's son becoming a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly! Here is a person who devotes himself to the county's prosperity and people's happiness. He is manager of this mine and I

am a work team leader. But that did not change our friendship. We often have heart-to-heart talks: How to fulfil the year's plan even one day sooner and on the miners' work and their living conditions.

"If anyone even remotely shows any sign of keeping him in distance because he is the manager, he says: 'Don't ever think that I'm the manager because I'm something extraordinary. Far from it! I am here because I have the Party, the fatherland and your brotherly support.'"

I was impressed by what Ryang Chang Rok said about Cho Doo Sil. When I came back to the village it was brightly lit with electric lights.

It was after 10 that evening when I caught up with Cho Doo Sil. He was going over the papers in his office. He is a rather short man but his grip is steel-like. I asked him to tell me about himself. But he started talking in the following vein:

"Please write about the miners of this mine who work so hard. They are the ones who deserve praise... I was at the south pit. The carriers used to bring out only 140 tons of ore a day, but now they are doing 300 tons everyday. The miners' enthusiasm to dig more ore brought such results. The drillers are doing wonderfully, too. The Kil Man Duk work team is surpassing the daily quotas by 20 per cent every day. Then Li Won Ho Chulima work team and Ryang Chang Rok work team of the south pit top their daily quotas by 25 per cent. In short, everyone is working so hard to greet the 15th anniversary of the August 15 liberation with higher labour productivity."

His talk ran on this way and I could not get a word out of him about himself. On the following morning I returned to his office but I was too late again. I was told that he had been in his office but he had gone out to the mine's livestock farm.

ON A WEDDING DAY

RYU JOONG RYUL

Recently I attended Ryu Jai Sook's wedding. She is one of my co-workers. And I must say it was a very pleasant affair.

The hall reserved for the ceremony was a banquet hall of a restaurant in the centre of the city. Some one hundred guests were there to congratulate and wish the bride and bridegroom happiness. The simple ceremony was followed by a reception. The bridegroom was an instructor at the institute of light industry. The couple looked very happy, and why shouldn't they? Everyone thought they made nice couple. And Jai Sook was a beautiful bride.

There was much singing and dancing, and many spoke words of good wishes.

* * *

She was alone in the northern part of the country, her home being in Seoul. During the Korean war she had joined the volunteers and fought the American invaders and Syngman Rhee traitors.

When the war ended she was admitted to Kim Il Sung University and graduated from it two years ago. After her graduation she was assigned to our office. At the office she got along well with everyone and she was well liked.

* * *

Suddenly there was big applause in the hall. Four girls came out front to sing a song for the newly weds. The girls were sisters—members of a family who came on the first repatriation ship from Japan. They sang a favourite song, "My Native Place."

Then there were more toasts and more singing. Some one said the

bride must sing a song. The bride tried to be excused, but her friends would not have "no" for an answer. Clapping continued until she sang. Appropriately enough her song was "Love." Her voice was so beautiful her friends called for another song.

The words of the next song ran something like this:

Camellia flowers blossom in the north yard,

And streams flow gently along.

That's where my mother lives..

What hinders me from crossing over there.

The high mountains or the boundless expanse of sea?

No! Only the thorn thickets.

Oh beautiful Camellia!

May you understand my heart.

The song was touchingly appropriate too. This was her wedding day. But where were her mother, father and brothers and sisters? Shouldn't they be here? Of course, they should, but they could not! They are in Seoul and the American imperialists are stopping the people of Korea from travelling back and forth between the North and South.

Even on the happiest occasion in life, the Korean people are not free from the sad feeling over a divided nation.

After extending my best wishes to Jai Sook and her husband I left the hall with a few friends.

On my way home I could not help thinking about her wedding. And I said once more to myself we must work harder to unify our divided land peacefully.

Our country would have been unified peacefully long ago, had not the U.S. aggressors and Syngman Rhee traitors blocked the way. The U.S. army must go from South Korea. And fast too!

CHULLIMA COUPLE

It was a chilly, moon-lit night in January 1959. Cha Soon Keum, a switch-board operator for an electric furnace of the casting shop, Ryongsung Machine-building Factory, left the workshop ahead of others.

Walking homeward all alone, she was picturing over and over the day's occurrence in her workshop. A small slip on her part had spoilt the carbon of the electric furnace causing the furnace to stop working for a considerable length of time. It was the third accident caused by her mistakes since she started working here. She was so shocked that she could hardly make out at first what her mistake was. She was conscience-stricken to see the smelters wasting time and labour and the electric furnace being cooled down.

Her husband Kim Yung Mo, the team leader, came to her and, in a fury, spoke roughly in the presence of other co-workers.

"Are you crazy? Because of your mistake, these people have to waste precious hours. Do you realize what you have done?"

At her husband's severe words, she felt a rush of blood to her face. She did not know what to say. She thought:

"Yes, he is the team leader, but I am his wife. How can a husband behave toward his wife like that, even if the wife has made a mistake? He treats me like a stranger. All right, we'll have a talk tonight at home."

But when she breathed fresh air outside, she recovered her senses. In spite of herself, indignation toward her husband began to vanish.

She married Kim Yung Mo one year ago. At that time, Kim, as an ex-service man whose native place was in South Korea, had no one to rely upon. And neither did Cha Soon Keum. Her father died in the days of Japanese imperialists' rule and mother had died about a half year before their marriage.

They have been leading a very happy life since their marriage.

One night last autumn, he returned home late from the factory. Giving his wife a tender look, Kim Yung Mo asked.

"This evening we had a Party activists' meeting. Can you guess what I spoke about at that meeting?"

"Oh, how can I? But ten to one, you pledged that

you would carry out your assignment one month ahead of schedule or overfulfil it by a certain per cent . . . Right?"

"You have made a good guess. But this time I went further. It is closely connected with you. Try and guess."

She thought and thought but could not guess.

"All right, I'll tell you. I made a pledge before the Party to send you to the factory and train you as an excellent skilled worker."

That was a pleasant surprise for her. When the Workers' Party of Korea called for the participation of women in production on a wide scale in the decision of the September 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee and in the Red Letter sent to the entire Party members, she herself had wished to go to work at a factory. But she did not expect that her husband would make such a speech at the Party meeting.

"What do you think? I took a rash step, didn't I?"

Flushed with excitement, she looked up her husband and said affectionately.

"No. Never! That is what I want to do. I will go to work at the factory."

Thus she began to work at the factory, belonging to the work team led by her husband.

The husband taught her how to work. As a 7th grade smelter and team leader, he did his best to train his wife into a skilled worker. He taught her theory and how to handle the switch-board, and even helped her do the kitchen-work.

"Nevertheless," she thought to herself, "have I behaved properly? Have I done my best to become a good worker?"

"He was always fair. He was a good husband at home and a strict team leader and diligent worker at the factory. Yes, he treated me like a stranger today, but, he was right. Such could be done only by those who can draw a line between public and private affairs. It shows that he treasures the interest of the state more than that of an individual.

"I was born in a worker's family. How can I be such an unappreciative wife?"

Now she felt guilty before her husband instead of being indignant at him.

It was news for the whole factory that the work team led by Kim Yung Mo, one of the backward work teams in the factory then, had joined the Chullima Work-team Movement. In those days they could not supply enough molten iron to the casting team, and on top of that, the average technical level of the members was yet to be raised.

But the team leader Kim Yung Mo had calculated all these conditions before joining the movement.

They rebuilt a two-ton furnace into a three-ton furnace, and a 6-ton furnace into an 8-ton furnace. They introduced the non-stop oxidation method initiated by Kim Yung Mo in production after repeated failure, resulting in a sharp reduction in the time of a heat. They employed new methods of charging the furnace with materials, cutting down the time required for it by an hour. They lengthened the serviceable life of furnace by over 50 days by using magnesia clinkers instead of fire-bricks in building the furnace. Now this work team began to turn out so much molten iron that the casting team could hardly dispose of it on time.

Cha Soon Keum became a third grade worker in 6 months after her employment and soon stepped up to the level of fourth grade worker.

While she was working with her husband, she came to understand him better.

One day, having summed up the day's work, the couple went back home together. On the way Soon Keum said to her husband.

"You always point out only others' demerits at the summing up meeting, but you had better see the good in others, too. We have many in our work team who deserve to be praised, comrades Nam Ryong Taik, Kim Suk Bum, Kim Jung Ho, Won Ki Chul, and others. They disliked to work at electric furnace in the past, but now they are different. I am sure they will do an excellent job soon."

"What should I do, then?"

"I think you'd better change your style of work."

Kim Yung Mo examined himself and accepted his wife's advice.

From then on he changed his way of daily summing up the team's work. He directed attention more to promoting the good points the members have. He penetrated into the inner life of men, and encouraged them with praise instead of berating them. This signified a turning point in the team leader's work and in the members' ideological transformation. The entire members became more enthusiastic, bringing about increased production. The once backward work team came to lead the whole factory.

Cha Soon Keum criticized her husband again at a meeting of the team:

"Of course we must study hard for raising our technical level, but that is not all. The technical

advance of the whole team depends largely upon whether the team leader organizes the work well or not. Nevertheless our team leader does not allow his members to take charge of handling the furnace on their own on the pretext that their technical level is low, doing it only by himself. Hence the members' skill develops at a snail's pace. In my opinion, it is better to form mutual-aid-teams and let them handle the furnace by turns."

Following her opinion, the mutual-aid-teams were formed on the spot. And it was decided to let every mutual-aid-team take charge of one round of heat of the furnace, from charging the furnace with materials to letting out molten iron. Thus the workers were provided with more favourable conditions in which they could learn technique.

As a result, their technical level rose rapidly. Only in one year, the average grade of their technical standard rose from 4.5 to 6.2.

* * *

Now Kim Yung Mo is an 8th grade worker, and Cha Soon Keum, a 5th grade. They live in an apartment house near the factory. Workers of the factory and even the near-by villagers call their home the "Chullima couple's flat." In March this year, the work team was given the honourable title "Chullima Work-team."

This year the Kim Yung Mo Chullima Work-team succeeded in using substitute for manganese, and has already saved over 50 tons of manganese which is imported. They turned out over 30 tons of steel more than planned in January and over 50 tons more in February.

In the meantime, Kim Yung Mo paid special attention to raising the comparatively weak work-teams to the level of the advanced. And his endeavour bore good fruits: The work team led by Pak Dong Woo produced in January 45 tons of steel more than planned and the work team headed by Li Jong Woon turned out in February 36 tons of steel more than their assignment.

Cha Soon Keum has never made mistake since the carbon accident. She is now in charge of two switchboards and handles them excellently.

Once when they climbed up the hill to take spring air in the Liberation Park of the city from where the factory can be seen he asked her jokingly:

"What do you think of stopping work? Don't you think it is the time for you to stay at home and take care of children?"

"Now you are joking! Do you want me to do that? Do you think I can? No. I can by no means give up my job through which I can help hasten the realization of Communism."

JANG SUK HOON

KOREA TODAY



A Boy's Lot

HAN JAI SUNG

BACK at the office after a long tour of the local districts on the business of collecting materials for an article, I had just sat down at the desk when one of our women reporters came up to me telling that there was a visitor.

"A visitor at this busy hour?" I groaned to myself.

"He's been to see you several times when you were absent. A boy he is, and mighty eager to see you," the woman added.

"A boy visitor?" I asked.

"Yes, a boy around 15 years old. It seems from his appearance he has been abroad," she remarked.

I tried hard to remember who the visitor might be—a boy around 15 years old, eager to see me, and had been abroad?

I hurriedly went downstairs to the reception room, where I found a strange boy seated on a chair.

The boy rose and asked me whether I was H.

I noticed happy gleam coming to his face when I told him I was the man he wanted to see. But I could not remember my visitor.

The boy introduced himself. He was Yong Il. He had grown so big that no trace of his childhood was to be found.

I took his hand firmly and, happy over the unexpected meeting, gently stroked his head. I had never thought I would meet him again as I had heard nothing of him for about a decade.

The unexpected visitor brought many things back to my mind again—the events that unfolded in my home town of Inchon, South Korea, in the past.

* * *

It dates back to 1950, the year the Syngman Rhee clique launched the Korean war upon the directive of their patron in Washington.

The People's Army went over to counter-attack, and in early July liberated my home town from Syngman Rhee rule.

Like in all other liberated towns and villages

in South Korea, the people of Inchon enthusiastically welcomed the People's Army. Joy over liberation swept the whole town.

But there were people in grief, people who were going about the streets asking passers-by whether they had seen their sons or husbands or whether they had heard anything about them. These were the people who had lost their dear ones.

On the eve of liberation, the town was turned into a shambles, with the enemy soldiers, like a herd of blood-thirsty wolves, rummaging through every house and killing many innocent people. At midnight the butchers carried off by lorries many arrested men to God knows where. Once fallen in the hands of the butchers, it was the end of anyone.

Now the butchers were driven out, families of the victims of enemy's savagery were going about the streets in the hope of learning what had happened to their dear ones. Hundreds of such unhappy people I met in the streets.

The enemy took those on whom it laid hands to the sea, shot them and threw their dead bodies into waters.

I heard from someone that many dead bodies were found washed ashore on the beach of Wolmi Island, in front of our town.

I went to the beach strewn with the dead bodies of the men killed with their hands bound behind their backs.

The air was rent with the wails of men and women. Those who had identified their dear ones were weeping bitterly over the dead bodies.

Amid the mourning cries I heard a name familiar to me being called.

I walked to where the cry was coming from. It was an elderly woman, carrying a little boy on her back and calling "In Chul."

A shiver ran through me when I found the man lying dead was one of my acquaintances In Chul.

I was so shocked that I could find no words to con-

sole the elderly woman, the mother of the dead man. I only took the boy from her back and held him in my arms. The boy was still too young to understand what was happening. His attention was attracted by the scenery of sea and the sea-gulls circling over the water.

* * *

It was in the spring of 1946, one year after country's liberation, that I made the acquaintance of In Chul.

Soon after the liberation, the U.S. imperialists came to South Korea to occupy it, bringing the Koreans only hard life and suffering. Thus, the joy over liberation was short-lived in South Korea.

Hardly a day passed without the American soldiers behaving outrageously, while cases of shady dealing by the Korean swindlers in conspiracy with the Americans occurred almost every day. Workers were going on strikes and the jobless people were demanding employment.

One day, one of my fellow newspaper men on outside duty rang up to tell me that in the Tongyang Textile Mill workers on strike had been confined inside the factory since an official of the U.S. Army Military Government went to meddle in the affair for "mediation" and that terrorists had started persecuting the strikers.

I hurried to the textile mill.

Armed American MPs were standing at the front gate of the mill, keeping the Koreans off. Only the American MPs were allowed access, and I saw a stream of U.S. army jeeps going inside.

All of a sudden, tumultuous shouts arose from behind the fence, and next moment women strikers were dashing towards the front gate in a solid formation. Whistle shrieked, and the American MPs and Korean police started beating the strikers with clubs. But, despite the rains of blows, the strikers kept pushing their way ahead. The American MPs, now finding it impossible to check the rush of the strikers, began to grab those in the van of the formation and drag them onto their trucks. The strikers ran towards the trucks to take back their fellow workers.

The strikers at last broke through the front gate and marched along the street, shouting their demands and singing songs.

I was enraged over the savagery of the Americans who were lording it over my land.

I was hurrying back to the office to write up quickly the textile workers' strike. When turning into a street back of the long factory fence I found a woman lying under a poplar standing by the street. By the looks of her clothes, smeared with mud, and her dishevelled hair, she must be one of the strikers.

"Come on, we must get out of here before those

devils come," a young man, also smeared with mud, was saying, helping her to rise to her foot.

I went up to them to give a helping hand.

They turned off to a side-street and hobbled along it

This was how I made the acquaintance of In Chul and his wife. I learned later that In Chul's wife was then expecting a baby—Yong Il whom I met today.

* * *

Some time later I chanced to meet In Chul on the street.

He was then working by the day as he had been dismissed from the mill.

I learned that his wife gave birth to a baby boy a few days before, and was in a very bad condition after childbirth. He could not afford medical treatment for his wife, as he had no way of covering such expenses.

What a miserable lot! I must help the sick woman.

I asked In Chul if he could drop in at my office on his way back from work and go together to see a gynaecologist whom I knew. He promised to come and we parted.

In Chul, however, did not come to my office. And it was a couple of weeks later that he called on me at my office.

I was surprised to find him in such a wretched state—face unshaven, clothes torn up, and looking pale. I could see something had happened to him.

In Chul hesitated a little when I asked what had prevented him from coming on the appointed day.

"The American MPs put me in a lock-up," he said in wrathful voice.

He paused for a while and then continued. He got several days' wages on the day he met me on the street, and on his way home he was asked by an American soldier to buy a can of pineapple. He had money in his pocket, so he bought a can for his wife, ill in bed.

He was walking home when an American MP came, stopped him to search his body. When he found a can of pineapple, the American MP grabbed In Chul and took him to his headquarters. In Chul was accused of having stolen that stuff from U.S. army storehouse and on that "charge" he was put in confinement for 14 days. This was the story In Chul told me.

There was no time to have a long talk, since neither of us knew about the condition of his sick wife. He had come to me straight from the American MPs' detention house.

When we got to his home, we found in a dark room only his old mother and son. His wife had died a few days before.

In Chul came to see it was all because of the damn-

ed Americans that he lost his wife, was unemployed and suffering from hunger. His hatred of the Americans grew stronger. He started to struggle to get himself out of the predicament. He longed for the North where the state power was in the people's hand.

And simply for this reason, the enemy killed In Chul. He was now lying dead on the beach where he had spent his early days, where his father bent his back carrying the sacks of salt from morning till evening.

The war was getting more severe, with the enemy's bombing and bombardment of the town becoming heavier.

The mother of the late In Chul volunteered to work for the People's Army, and very often I saw her carrying armymen's food and washing their uniforms.

"You're risking your life. What about evacuating to a place of safety?" I asked her.

"No, I don't care," she did not listen to me, and continued to help the armymen.

Then came the harsh time of retreat.

I had no time to call on the woman before leaving the town for the North.

I did not know whether she died or not before I met quite unexpectedly her grandson Yong Il while retreating.

It was in a peasant home in the area some 40 kilometres to the north of the 38th parallel that I met Yong Il.

As the day was getting dark, I had to find a shelter for the night. I entered a peasant home, where I was joined by a group of people who, judging from their appearance, were also on retreat. When I entered the room, a People's Army soldier drew the attention of a boy to me by saying: "Here comes another uncle, sing another song to greet him."

The little boy started singing, and I was surprised to find him none other than Yong Il—the son of the late In Chul. I looked quickly around to see if his grandmother was there.

"Yong Il!" I called out. I asked him where his grandmother was. I learned from the armyman taking care of Yong Il that his grandmother was killed by the machine-gunning of the enemy aircraft while crossing the Rimjin River and that the People's Army soldiers had since taken care of the orphaned boy.

I hugged Yong Il tightly, and at the moment I recalled a lot of things—the textile workers' strike, the woman lying under a poplar, the dead body washed ashore in Inchon, and then I saw in my mind's eye the elderly woman dying on the Rimjin River.

It seemed then that the little boy had forgotten the grief over the death of his grandmother as he had been surrounded by warm care of armymen.

The armymen said he would take care of Yong Il

until he got to his destination, but my demand was so persistent that he finally conceded and left the boy in my care.

Many of the civilians on the evacuation, knowing that the fate of the country was at stake, were volunteering to join the army or partisans to fight the aggressors. I, too, decided to follow the army as a war correspondent.

Fortunately, I found an elderly woman who said she would look after Yong Il like her own son. Leaving Yong Il in her care I left for the front.

After the cessation of hostilities, I visited the village where I had left Yong Il. But the village was razed to the ground by the enemy's bombing and there was no one who knew the whereabouts of the elderly woman.

* * *

The ten years since I parted from Yong Il have been eventful ones in my life—the war was followed by the building of socialism.

Man is likely to despair of his reunion with one from whom he has not heard in so long, or to forget him.

I had not expected I would meet Yong Il again, and only wished him good health and happy life, if he were alive.

But he had now turned up as sound as a bell. Yong Il recounted how he had fared after our separation.

When the house was demolished in the enemy bombing, the elderly woman, taking Yong Il with her, left the village to live with one of her relatives some distance away. And later Yong Il was sent to Rumania where he, together with other Korean war orphans, had lived in the warm care of the Rumanian fathers and mothers until his return home last year. Back at home, he was now studying at a school near the city of Pyongyang.

Telling me how he found my address, Yong Il said that since he remembered my name that he had heard from the elderly woman he went to the domicile inquiry office, and asked the official there to help him.

Yong Il has grown up enough to understand things, so I told him about how the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique took away from him his dear ones.

Yong Il listened attentively to me. With tears trickling down his cheeks he clenched his fists, his eyes full of indignation.

After our talk, we took a stroll along the promenade along the river Taidong. In the clean water were mirrored tall apartment buildings, and a flock of doves that had flown out from under the eaves of an ancient pavilion was fluttering southwards over the river.

My Visit to State Film

THE visit to the State Film Studio in Pyongyang was one of my first musts after coming back home from Japan. But so many things to see, so many things to learn, so many excitements, then settling down in a new apartment, kept me from going to the studio. I don't know why, I imagine it was from the tough life that I had in Tokyo. I had to go to see a doctor every day.

At any rate, two good months have passed since my return home. And it was only the other day that I went to see the State Film Studio.

The State Film Studio is located in the western outskirts of Pyongyang.

At Mao Tse-tung Square we took the bus. For some time the bus ran through the city, then suddenly we were out in the open. Here and there big stacks were pouring out black smoke. Farm houses were to be seen all around. To be sure, there were a few houses which looked like temporary ones. Those were built during the war time, I imagined. Except for these houses, one can hardly see any traces of the severe war. As I watched the black smoke pictures of hardworking workers came to my mind. There were many heavy cranes busily swinging loads up or down. They must be building more factories or houses.

After an hour's ride the bus reached the end of its run. The State Film Studio came into view. It sits on a little hill surrounded by a concrete wall. The entire compound covers some 30,000 square metres and more than 1,000 people work there.

When we reached the studio we asked for the president. Eventually we were led to his office. We had to wait a few moments in the reception room. A congratulatory banner hanging on the wall bore the words: "Congratulations on the tenth anniversary of the State Film Studio. From the State Scenario Bureau." It was dated February 6, 1957. The fact that it was presented by the Scenario Bureau made me feel good because I belong to that organization now. I noticed that the room next to the president's office was a nursery. After all, there are a lot of women employees.

The marble floors and the whole studio was very clean, really spic and span.

Presently President Song Ki

Young appeared with a broad smile of welcome for us. When we told him that we wanted to see the studio he picked up the phone and called the production department. He asked the person on the other end to take us around the studio.

When we knocked at the door of the Production Department the people were having a conference. I saw right away among them my old friends—Yun Ho Yuk who came back from Japan three years ago, then Ko Hak Rim who returned by the first repatriation ship in the closing days of the last year.

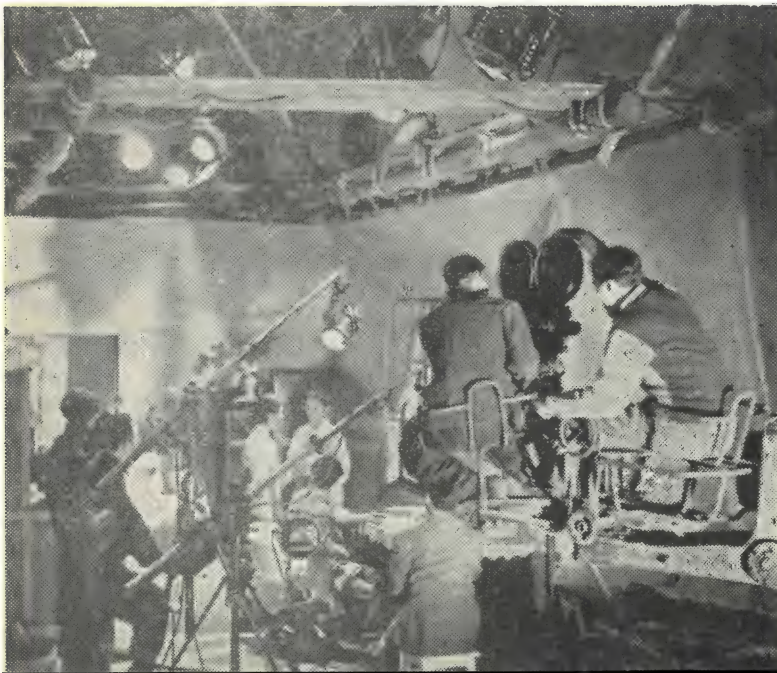
We were introduced to every one of them. Then Director Choi Nam Sun told us about the country's film production.

Besides this Film Studio there is the State Documentary Film Studio and a few smaller ones. Newsreels and scientific films are produced at the Documentary Studio, while this studio makes only feature films.

Last year the State Film Studio turned out altogether 25 full length films, of which "A Patriot," "Love the Future!" "Sincere People," "Land" (in two parts) and "The Tale of Choon Hyang" were very successful. Of course, 25 films a year is not a big figure compared with other countries. But I said to myself before I say anything about the 25 films, I have to recall the following facts.

Until Korea was liberated all the film making—not that it was much—was done in Seoul. So, when the Japanese militarists were driven out of Korea, Pyongyang had no foundation for film production. Scenario writing, production, acting, photographing, lighting, re-

Feature film "Love" on the set



Studio



cording—everything had to start from the scratch.

But a good start was made. In 1947 the work on a new motion-picture making studio was begun. Upon completion it was to become the biggest one in the East. Then the Americans started armed invasion of our country. Their planes razed the entire studio to the ground. Pointing to the wall of the sound room, director Choi told us only part of the wall was standing when the hostilities ended.

Then the entire workers of the studio started rebuilding the studio. Director Choi pointed to a near-by building, telling us it was a dormitory which they had built. While hearing all this, I could not help picturing the horrors of war and what our people had endured and how hard they fought. You cannot help admiring such heroic people as the Korean people. Director Choi added the Korean film workers had achieved these fruits from nothing. So when one takes into account all these factors, by no means is 25 a small figure.

Since the first film "My Native Place" made in 1949, Korea's film production has been on the rise. They turned out eight feature films in 1958. That figure, however, was much too small to satisfy the need of the Korea's working people speeding ahead on a Chullima (winged horse). Consequently, the Party appealed to the film workers of the country encouraging them to turn out more and better films. Encouraged by the Party's concern, the film workers responded enthusiastically. And in 1959 they produced 25 full-length films. This year they are to make 25 features

also. They are to make one cartoon and one puppet film as a first attempt along this line in our film production.

Director Choi left us here and Yun Ho Yuk took us around the studio. We saw the development room, where four modern German automatic developing machines were installed, the soundroom, film editing room, and the sets.

There are at present four sets, with a width of 100 to 200 pyung. A bigger one is being built, I was told. Each set is well equipped with a preview room, and rooms for the staff and cast. Everything is done under one roof.

While I was shown around the modern film studio I could not help recalling the miserable motion picture making in the days of Japanese rule over Korea. And today South Korea under U.S. occupation is flooded with cheap Hollywood films of gangsterism and sensualism.

How much the Party and Government are concerned about the country's film production is to be seen in the fact that Premier Kim Il Sung visited this studio many times and encouraged the workers.

At present a big construction programme is going on. Besides, the new nursery and other welfare facilities are being expanded, and roads paved. Furthermore, a bigger studio than the present one is planned.

There are three groups of people working in the studio and each group is divided into three units.

In this way work on nine films can go on simultaneously. The producer, director, actors and actresses spend three months for understanding fully the lives of the characters before the actual shooting of a new film starts. They are to project these characters on the screen based on their experiences gained through actual everyday life.

Our films put stress on the revolutionary people who fight for political and social revolution. The screen is too dear for such degraded character as gangsters or sex-maniacs. Sentimentalism, nihilism or neo-classicism has no place in our film making. Standing on the side of the people and the Party, our films have to be socialistic and national expressions. Consequently, our film art opposes resolutely naturalism but stands firmly on socialist realism. It is obligatory for writers and artists to express through their actual life the very character they want to describe in the particular circumstances in which those characters live. Writers, producers, cameramen, actors and actresses are required to experience this through actual life.

When we were at the studio, three films—"A Red Signal Shot," "Phoenix" and "Come, My Friend"—were in the making. But the groups that were working on the "A Red Signal Shot," and "Phoenix" were on location. At the set only "With You Friends" was being filmed.

The story of the "With You Friends" is based on the cooperation between the anti-Japanese partisans led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and Chinese armed units.

When we entered the set, the shooting was over. The whole cast was gathered around talking. My friend Yun introduced one actor to us.

"Please meet Comrade Shim Yung!"

I was familiar with Shim Yung through his role in the film "People Guard the Land." Comrade Shim was acting the role of Wang Ho, head of the Chinese armed units in the film.

When I told him I had come back from Japan, he asked me about film critic Akira Iwasaki, scenario writer Yasutaro Yagi, old acquaintances of his when he was with the Tsukichi Theatre in Tokyo.

Comrade Shim introduced me then to the beautiful Kim Hyun Sook, who plays the role of Wang Ho's daughter. Then he told me about many Japanese film and theatre workers who had visited the studio.

Already it was after six. We wanted to stay longer but we had to leave. Our friend Yun had a study period from 7:00. He told us that everyday they have a two-hour study period. They study the Party policy, political economy, philosophy, aesthetic film arts, etc. Yun said if he studied hard two or three years like this at the work place "university," he would have the same qualification as a regular university graduate.

As we left the studio compound, once more we sensed real happiness—happiness of working as a scenario writer in such happy environment, of doing my bit in the struggle for socialist construction and the country's peaceful unification.



A New Traditional Korean Opera

"Song of the Yellow Sea"

MOON JONG SANG

The traditional Korean national opera has made an epocal development in the post-liberation era and many new works have been added.

Particularly, the "Song of the Yellow Sea," staged recently by the members of the National Art Theatre, attracted much attention of theatre-goers. This work marks a milestone in the development of the traditional Korean opera form in dealing with a modern subject. With this work, it became quite evident that the Korean opera, based on revolutionary reality, can educate the people in the spirit of communism and socialist patriotism.

The new opera "Song of the Yellow Sea" (Four Acts, Six Scenes) is based on the story of the first woman hero of the Republic, Cho Ok Hi, who exhibited immortal patriotism during the just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the American aggressors and their running dogs, the Syngman Rhee clique.

Cho Ok Hi, the heroine of the story, joins the ranks of the partisans to fight the American invaders and to protect our dear fatherland. The enemy ferociously attack the partisan units.

The unit led by Cho Ok Hi checked the enemy to safeguard the main units' movement to other areas. However, she was wounded in the battle and captured by the enemy.

Most barbarously the enemy tortured her. No torture could subdue Ok Hi who was educated by the Party which inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition established by the anti-Japanese partisans led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. Even at her last moment she shouted "Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea" and "Long Live Marshal Kim Il Sung." She was a revolutionary, a communist.

This was the first Korean national opera based on the story of a revolutionary and a communist. Not in the story alone but also in music, the new opera "Song of the Yellow Sea" introduced many new features into the national operatic field of Korea.

The Korean national operas are well-loved by the people. It can be said that the Korean traditional pan-sori (singing arias) which was quite popular as early as in the 18th century took an excellent form of the present national opera at the beginning of the 20th century.

The Korean classical operas were developed from the pan-sori with

During the strategic temporary retreat of the People's Army. Cho Ok Hi joined the partisan units. She receives a rifle from the partisan leader, pledging loyalty to the Party



thematic materials and national idioms. Dramatic features were added to become musical dramas.

But the road the Korean operas has traversed was not a smooth one because of the Japanese occupation of Korea and the cruel suppression of the Korean culture by the Japanese imperialists. The Korean operas could not develop freely because of such hindrance and difficulties.

It was only after the country's liberation in 1945, the traditional opera's place was secured. And in a short space of time it developed rapidly.

In the post-liberation years, new national operas "The Tale of Choon Hyang", "The Tale of Shim Chung,"

"The Tale of Heungbo and Nolbo" based on the well-loved stories of the people came out. Those operas based on socialist realism projected more profoundly the ideological-thematic content. And as a new attempt chorus and orchestra were incorporated into the operas. The Korean operas in the post-liberation years became distinct music dramas while they retained much of the pan-sori features before the country's liberation.

Furthermore, in the post-liberation era the folk songs of the northwestern district were successfully for the first time used in operas. The "Baibaingi," and "Tale of Changhwa and Hongryun" are such operas.

The composers of the "Song of the Yellow Sea" succeeded in introducing in the opera characteristics of the present day.

In this opera we have grand choruses, something entirely new in our national opera. The songs are ones sung by the brave anti-Japanese partisans. And the composers boldly used the revolutionary songs of the '30s. Such attempt will be valuable experience in further development of the Korean national opera based on the modern themes.

Another distinct feature of this opera is the musical projection given to each character that appears in the opera. The characters of Cho Ok Hi and her comrades on

The partisans like to sing the song "Tis My Beloved Land"



Cho Ok Hi is about to shoot an enemy officer



Cho Ok Hi and her comrades are represented through musical idioms of the Korean traditional operas interwoven with modern songs, when the drama calls for them. The music flowing with warmth

Then empty loud shouts and jazz tunes describe the barbarity and ferocity of the U.S. aggressors.

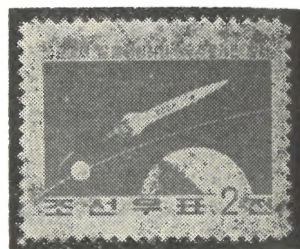
The new opera "Song of the Yellow Sea" has several beautiful

Not only does it set a good example in dealing with a modern theme, but also it marked a reform in thematic and musical development, thus becoming another milestone in the progress of the Korean national opera.

Stamps of Korea

1958. In the background is the first earth satellite in its orbit. Measures: 30 X 20 mm.

Soviet cosmic rocket passing by the moon.



Stamp 6, 10 *jun*, bright yellow and dark purple, is the same design with stamp 5.

The Korean Postage Stamps Co. issued a set of six stamps to commemorate the successful launching of the earth satellites and cosmic rockets by the Soviet Union. For the convenience of philatelists of all countries the six stamps are introduced below.

Stamp 1, 20 won, dark blue, depicts the first Soviet earth satellite launched on October 4, 1957 in its orbit round the earth. Size: 20 X 30 mm.

Stamp 4, 40 won, dark blue, shows the Pyongyang Astronomical Observatory observing the Soviet earth satellite.
Size: 20 X 30 mm.



Stamp 5, 2 *jun*, bright green and dark blue, depicts the first



Stamps 5 and 6 measure 22 X 30 mm.

The stamps 1, 2, 3, and 4 were issued in 1958 and stamps 5 and 6 in May 1959. The *won* denomination should be accounted in *jun*.



Stamps 2 and 3, 10 *won* and 70 *won* each, dark blue, picture the successful launching of the third Soviet earth satellite on May 15,

In the issue No. 4, 1960 of this magazine, the output of ore in the chart of "Output of Major Industrial Products," p. 11, should read: 174; 4th line from the bottom, left col., p. 16 should read: economy comes from the turnover tax paid by state-owned; and 2nd line from above, right col., the same page, should read: The largest part of the turnover tax revenue comes from



The "Grand Theatre" is now under construction at the edge of the Stalin Street

Photo: The view of the Stalin Street from the construction site of the theatre



Construction of the Second Taidong River Bridge is now in full swing. The workers are doing their best to shorten the date of its completion

The students of Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute have all come out into action to build Taidong River promenade so as to make the scenery of Pyongyang more beautiful



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